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      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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      SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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     UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
                                             New York, N.Y.
                                              15 Cr. 0093(VEC)
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                 V.
      SHELDON SILVER,
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                     Defendant.
           -----x
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                                              November 23, 2015
                                              9:25 a.m.
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     Before:
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                         HON. VALERIE E. CAPRONI,
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                                              District Judge
                                                and a Jury
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                                APPEARANCES
14
     PREET BHARARA
          United States Attorney for the
          Southern District of New York
15
     BY: CARRIE H. COHEN,
          ANDREW D. GOLDSTEIN,
16
          HOWARD S. MASTER,
17
           JAMES M. McDONALD,
               Assistant United States Attorneys
18
      STROOCK & STROOCK & LAVAN LP
          Attorneys for Defendant
19
      BY: JOEL COHEN
20
               - and -
     MOLOLAMKEN, LLP
21
     BY: STEVEN F. MOLO
          JUSTIN SHUR
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          JUSTIN ELLIS
          ROBERT KRY
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          TUONGVY LE
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(Trial resumed; jury not present)

THE COURT: Okay. We have a number of matters to discuss. First off, juror no. 1 is sill not mobile and she's got a doctor's appointment tomorrow. I'm open to hear the parties if they wish to excuse her.

MS. COHEN: Your Honor, do you know what time is the doctor's appointment and if it is possible to work around it?

THE COURT: The message that she left said she cannot come in tomorrow, she's got to be fitted for an orthotic or a shoe.

MS. COHEN: Your Honor, the government has no problem excusing her.

THE COURT: Mr. Molo?

MR. MOLO: Here we are at the end of the trial, your Honor. I would appreciate it if the Court can make some further inquiry to find out.

THE COURT: Here is my view. I picked alternates so that we could finish the trial. We have three alternates. We are ready to sum up. It seems to me that time has come to use an alternate.

MS. COHEN: Your Honor, the government wouldn't object if you wanted to make a phone call.

THE COURT: I got the voice mail from her. She needs transportation. I have provided her transportation for three days which is, I think, a gracious amount. But, the bigger

problem is she can't be here tomorrow so that would mean we are not going to get this trial done and the jury deliberating before Thanksgiving and that just doesn't make sense when we have alternates.

MR. MOLO: May I have a moment, please?

THE COURT: You may. Absolutely.

(Counsel conferring)

MR. MOLO: Your Honor, as I said, we would prefer to go forward with this jury but if the Court is going excuse her she's going to excuse her.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to excuse her.

Mike, go ahead and give her a call and tell her she's excused.

The other hanging chad is the defense Rule 29 motion. That motion is denied.

You have received now the red lined jury charge?

MS. COHEN: We have them.

THE COURT: I think I have heard everything that I need to hear from the parties on that, so that's the charge. If you detect something that somehow something has gotten radically messed up in the last version let me know, but otherwise, that's it.

I got a letter late -- yes.

MR. KRY: Your Honor, I noted that there was a portion of an instruction that I think both sides consented to about

circumstantial evidence and the fact that the jury could draw an inference from the absence of any corrupt intent on the part of the witnesses and relying on circumstantial evidence of Mr. Silver's good faith.

THE COURT: I did not think that was necessary. I thought it was redundant of other things that are in the jury charge and it was just entirely unnecessary.

MR. KRY: Thank you, your Honor. We object to the exclusion of that.

THE COURT: Understood.

I have received a letter late last night or maybe it wasn't late last night, it was sometime yesterday, regarding a proposed defense demonstrative evidence that appears to be the New York Stock Exchange with a gigantic American flag in front of it.

Mr. Molo, do you want to be heard?

MR. MOLO: I withdraw the exhibit.

THE COURT: I am glad I didn't spend a lot of time on that one. Okay.

I also received an exchange of letters regarding

Dr. Taub's testimony regarding receiving requests from

Mr. Silver for cases. Who is talking? Why don't we start with

the defendant who is objecting.

MR. SHUR: Good morning, your Honor.

Your Honor, our understanding of the purpose of that

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evidence coming in was simply for Dr. Taub's state of mind in terms of the effect on the listener given it is a hearsay statement, I believe it is double hearsay.

THE COURT: Given -- I'm sorry -- you are going to have to --

There is one disadvantage of this courtroom over mine, the acoustics are terrible.

MR. SHUR: Given it is a hearsay statement, Judge.

THE COURT: Ms. Cohen, do you want to be heard?

MS. COHEN: Your Honor, this is not a hearsay statement and as we stated to the Court in our letter, there is absolutely nothing wrong with the government arguing from the testimony at trial that Dr. Taub sent cases to the defendant.

THE COURT: So I went back and looked at the

transcript and on page 269 the government asked Dr. Taub:
"Q At some point after that encounter with Sheldon Silver, did
you come to learn that Sheldon Silver wanted you to send him
mesothelioma cases?

"A Yes."

No objection.

"Q Was that a specific request made to you?

"A Yes, it was."

Still no objection. And then the question was:

"Q And what was your understanding of what Sheldon Silver wanted by wanting cases?"

the conversation that he had had with Mr. Chill. There was an objection that was sustained. We then came to side bar. At side bar the parties informed me that there had been a discussion to try to avoid the hearsay problem because, "there is no dispute that it was Sheldon Silver who communicated to Dr. Taub his desire for cases." And so, whether or not it came through Mr. Chill, the issue was his understanding that Sheldon Silver wanted cases is why he started sending him cases. Then the question is put:

"Q Now, approximately how much time had passed between that encounter when you asked for help and the request that you received to send Sheldon Silver cases?

"A Between a week and two weeks."

And again, there was no objection. So, what am I missing?

MR. SHUR: Judge, in terms of there being objections or no objections, I think there was a discussion and side bar as to how this evidence would come in but the issue, we believe, is that it came in to show Dr. Taub's state of mind as to why he did it when he did it. It did not come in for the truth of the matter asserted meaning that Mr. Silver asked Dr. Taub for cases. And so, the reason that this came up in terms of why the defense filed a letter yesterday is in the Rule 29 — during the Rule 29 conference the government argued

agreement at the side bar.

that Mr. Silver requested or -- I forget the exact verbiage -- but requested cases from Dr. Taub, arguing that evidenced that it came in for the truth of the matter asserted versus it coming in for the purposes of showing Dr. Taub's state of mind.

THE COURT: Ms. Cohen? Mr. Goldstein? Somebody?

MS. COHEN: Your Honor, the evidence regarding

Dr. Taub is not admitted with any limiting instruction as to state of mind. There is absolutely no reason the government cannot argue, based on Dr. Taub's testimony which was not objected to and there was no limiting instruction that Dr. Taub sent cases to the defendant at the defendant's request. The government did not elicit, pursuant to the parties' agreement, anything related to Daniel Chill, which was the reason for the

THE COURT: That was my understanding, that this was all done to avoid getting into the Chill testimony.

MR. SHUR: That's correct, but I don't know that that changes the fundamental principle that it's double hearsay.

And while there wasn't a limiting instruction given to the jury, it still came in to show, for the purposes of showing,

Dr. Taub's state of mind.

THE COURT: That was not my understanding and that's not -- I don't think that's a fair reading of what happened at side bar. I think the defense, at side bar, did not object when Mr. Goldstein said that there was an agreement, that there

was no contention other than that the request came from Mr. Silver and that you were -- you had an agreement of how to work your way through to avoid what was otherwise a hearsay problem. And there was no suggestion at side bar or objection that the defense wanted that testimony limited only to Dr. Taub's state of mind.

MR. SHUR: Just to make sure that the record is clear, this is -- according to the government this is Mr. Chill or -- this is Mr. Silver telling Mr. Chill to tell Dr. Taub that he wants cases.

THE COURT: There is no doubt that that, had they tried to elicit that, that would have been objectionable but again, from the side bar — because I sustained your objection to exactly that, to what Mr. Chill told Dr. Taub Mr. Silver had told him. But then, at side bar, Mr. Goldstein said we are trying to work around the hearsay issue and my understanding is that there is no dispute that it was Sheldon Silver who communicated to Dr. Taub his desire for cases. So, he says:

So, I understand why you sustained the objection.

I said: So what's the deal that you are all trying to work around?

Mr. Molo says: They weren't going to introduce the conversation that just almost came in.

So, it was clear that there was an understanding that they would not seek to get that conversation in. That makes a

lot of sense because short of calling Mr. Chill, they would have never gotten that conversation in. That was not my understanding of the defense's objection and there was no limiting instruction given at the time because there was no objection.

Okay.

MR. SHUR: We understand the Court's ruling. We don't want to interrupt the government's closing. Just for the record to the extent they make those types of arguments, we object to them.

THE COURT: Your objection is overruled but you now have it for the record.

MR. SHUR: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Is there anything else as a preliminary matter that we need to deal with?

MS. COHEN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Who is putting all the defense exhibits?

MR. SHUR: I am happy to, Judge.

THE COURT: I am indifferent on who to call on.

MR. SHUR: We are happy to, just for the record — there is two stipulations that were discussed at the last conference but the parties have agreed on and we have copies for your Honor. I don't know that we plan to necessarily read them to the jury but rather just offer them into evidence.

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THE COURT: Okay. That's fine. We are checking on
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      whether we have the jury yet.
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               (Pause)
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               THE COURT: Good, we have a jury. Anything further
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     before I bring the jury in?
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               MS. COHEN: Not from the government.
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               MR. SHUR: Judge, just for the record, this is
      Defendant's Exhibit S-8 and S-9 --
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               THE COURT: Okay.
               MR. SHUR: -- that we offer into evidence.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Do you want to do it in front of
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      the jury?
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               MR. SHUR: I don't know that that is necessary.
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               MS. COHEN: I think you should.
               THE COURT: Yes, let's do it in front of the jury.
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               MR. SHUR: Sure.
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               THE COURT: Mr. Goldstein, would you like to call your
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      own halfway mark?
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               MR. GOLDSTEIN: I would like to do it. It will be a
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      little longer than a half, I think.
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               THE COURT: Okay.
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               (Continued on next page)
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               (Jury present)
               THE COURT: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.
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               THE JURY: Good morning.
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               THE COURT: Okay. You will remember when we last saw
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      everybody that was on Wednesday, the government had just rested
      so now it is the defendant's turn.
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               Mr. Shur?
               MR. MOLO: Your Honor, the defense rests.
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               THE COURT: Okay.
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               MR. MOLO:
                          I'm sorry.
               THE COURT: The defense doesn't rest?
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               MR. MOLO: The defense doesn't rest.
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               THE COURT: Mr. Molo got ahead of himself.
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               MR. MOLO: We still have more work to do.
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               MR. SHUR: Your Honor, this has already been done but,
      for the record, the defense moves into evidence two
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      stipulations by the parties marked defendants S-8 and S-9.
               THE COURT: S-8 and S-9 are received.
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               (Defendant's Exhibits S-8 and S-9 received in
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      evidence)
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               MR. MOLO: I am told we can now rest.
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               THE COURT: The other exhibits are moved?
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               MR. SHUR:
                          Those are moved. I am happy to walk
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     through them now, Defendant's Exhibit 137, 143 --
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               THE COURT: Hang on a second. 137 is not one of the
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(At side bar)

THE COURT: The list of exhibits that we discussed were 20, 82, 143 or a stipulation that that provision is in the law; 145-03, 162-1, 162-2, 163, 175, 176, 179, 230 through 235 inclusive, 243, 245, 247-1, and what I was calling the sister stip.

MR. SHUR: Right.

THE COURT: Okay? So I don't know what number you just called but that's not one of them.

MR. SHUR: Unfortunately it was the same document but it was referred to with two different exhibit numbers.

THE COURT: Okay. Does that list correspond to --

MS. COHEN: What was the other exhibit number you had for Defendant's Exhibit 137?

MR. SHUR: I believe it is 82, right? Is that right?

THE COURT: That could be.

MR. SHUR: So we are referring to it as 82?

THE COURT: Because 137 was already used for a different exhibit.

MR. SHUR: Understood, Judge. So 20, 82.

THE COURT: Read them in front of the jury.

MS. COHEN: I don't have 20 -- what is 20 -- on my

list.

THE COURT: It is this.

MS. COHEN: Oh, Defendant's Exhibit 172 as amended I

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FBN5sil1 have. MR. SHUR: 143 was the Budget Reform Act. MS. COHEN: Right. That's the stip. MR. SHUR: We now have a stipulation. MS. COHEN: Correct. THE COURT: Okay? All right. Thank you.

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1 (In open court) THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead. 2 MR. SHUR: Defendant's Exhibit 20, 82, 145-03, 162-1, 3 4 162-2, 163, 175, 176, 179, 230 through 235, 243, 245 and 247-1. 5 And, as mentioned earlier, Defense Exhibits S-8 and S-9 which 6 are two stipulations by the parties. 7 THE COURT: Any objection to those exhibits? No objection, your Honor. 8 MS. COHEN: 9 THE COURT: Those exhibits are all received. 10 (Defendant's Exhibits 20, 82, 145-03, 162-1, 162-2, 11 163, 175, 176, 179, 230 through 235, 243, 245 and 247-1 12 received in evidence) 13 THE COURT: Now, Mr. Molo? 14 MR. MOLO: I am advised that we now can rest, your 15 Honor. 16 THE COURT: Okay. 17 Does the government have any rebuttal case? MS. COHEN: No, your Honor. 18 19 THE COURT: All right. 20 Ladies and gentlemen, both sides have now rested. That means you have heard all of the evidence that you are 21 22 going to hear. The next step is summations. The government 23 gets to go first and last on summations because they have the

government summation will take us to the lunch break. We will

burden of proof. Summations are going to last -- the

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Summation - Mr. Goldstein

have one break about midway through to give you time to stretch your legs and to have a cup of coffee. Okay?

So, with that, Mr. Goldstein?

MR. GOLDSTEIN: Thank you, Judge.

This case is about the corruption crimes committed by this man, Sheldon Silver, the defendant. It is about whether Sheldon Silver gave the people of New York his honest services as federal criminal law requires. The simple answer, clear as day, is no.

Sheldon Silver was anything but honest. His services were corrupted by his greed and his lies, by bribery, by kickbacks, by extortion. And after more than a decade of abusing his official position and taking advantage of those around him to line his pockets with millions of dollars, he finally got caught and the full picture of his corruption was exposed here in this court house. What you heard during this trial is what Sheldon Silver secretly has been doing for years -- cheating, lying, and getting away with it. But now, members of the jury, you have learned the truth about the defendant's crimes and he can't get away with it any longer. During the summation I'm going to walk you through the key evidence in this case, the evidence that we presented to you over the last three or so weeks. I'm going to explain to you how that evidence proves that the defendant is quilty as charged, that he is guilty of every count in the indictment.

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The evidence shows that the defendant made millions of dollars through two corrupt schemes. First, he sent taxpayer money to a doctor -- Dr. Taub -- who he knew was hungry for research funds. And why did he do that? He sent that state money to Dr. Taub in order to get lucrative multi-million dollar patient referrals from Dr. Taub.

Second, he abused his enormous power over real estate, over real estate developers in order to get developers to send millions of dollars of their business to his friend Jay Goldberg who was paying him kickbacks on the side.

Ladies and gentlemen, the evidence is in. It is overwhelming. Before I go through it in more clear. detail I want to start with just a few key points that are not complicated and that don't require a lot of context. It is That the evidence that points to one and only one conclusion: defendant is quilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

There are three simple reasons right off the bat, three reasons that you know the defendant is guilty:

First. The testimony of Dr. Taub. Dr. Taub told you all that you need to know about the asbestos scheme right at the beginning of this trial. He told you again and again exactly why he sent his patients to Sheldon Silver. Those were the leads that were worth millions of dollars to Sheldon Silver. He told you that he sent them there, and I quote, because he wanted Silver to help him obtain funding for

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mesothelioma research. And what did the defendant do in exchange? He did just what Dr. Taub asked for, he gave Dr. Taub's clinic half a million dollars in taxpayer money. That's it. Quid pro quo. This for that. Asbestos referrals for state grants. Plain as day. Why did Sheldon Silver do it? He did it for the money.

Ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to say this as plainly and clearly as I can. If you believe Dr. Taub -- if you believe Dr. Taub -- then this part of the case is over. It is over. Just look at the e-mails that Dr. Taub sent to his trusted friend and colleague back in 2010 way before Dr. Taub ever thought he would be a witness at this case. He put it right there in black and white: I will keep giving cases to Shelly because I may need him in the future -- he is the most powerful man in New York State. That's Government Exhibit That's the reason he gave the cases to Sheldon Silver and Sheldon Silver knew exactly why he was getting those cases from Dr. Taub. And Sheldon Silver, in turn, used his office again and again to keep those valuable leads coming.

So, even if there were no other evidence in this case besides Dr. Taub -- and there is plenty and we will talk about it -- if there is no other evidence, you know that Sheldon Silver is quilty of the asbestos scheme.

The second thing right off the top, right off the bat, the secret retainer. This is on the real estate scheme.

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saw it with your own eyes at this trial, a document that the defendant desperately hoped a jury would never ever see, there it is in black and white, the Speaker of the New York State Assembly, a man who postured for himself that he was Mr. Tenant, he was supposed to be the tenant's advocate in those meetings with the Governor and with the leader of the State Assembly and in those meeting he is on a secret retainer to the landlords, to the wealthiest developer of real estate in New York City. Let me repeat that: The man the tenants thought was their advocate was on secret retainer to the largest developer of luxury real estate in New York. not honest services. That is dishonest services.

And again, why did he do it? He did it for the money. While he was negotiating the rent laws, pushing through massive tax breaks for these developers and approving more than a billion dollars in state financing for these developers, he was on secret retainer to that developer. That's it, clear as day. Even if there were no other evidence on the real estate scheme -- and again, there is plenty and we will talk about some of that evidence -- that document, that secret retainer alone tells you all that you need to know as to why Sheldon Silver is guilty of the real estate scheme.

The third thing right off the top, and this you saw again and again in this trial, the secrets and the lies. defense has argued throughout their questions in this case and

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in opening statement, and I am sure that they're going to argue again this afternoon that all of this, all of what you saw at this trial is politics as usual.

Mr. Molo told you in his opening statement that the defendant's conduct was "normal." He said it was, and this is a quote, he said it was, "the way that our founding fathers of New York State wanted it to function." That is outrageous. The founding fathers of this state wanted public officials to abuse their positions to line their pockets of millions of dollars? You know that's not right. And here is the thing: The defendant knows it too. He knows it too because that is why he lied about these schemes to everybody. He lied repeatedly and he lied to everybody. And why do people lie? Why do people hide things? Why do people keep secrets? Because they have something to hide, not because they're doing what our founding fathers wanted them to do. And in a case about honest services, those lies scream guilt. He lied on his disclosure forms year after year after year. You saw those forms. He never once revealed that he was bringing in hundreds of thousands of dollars from Goldberg & Iryami, his friend's law firm who was paying him kickbacks. He lied to the public solemnly saying that so many clients came to him for his help that he had to spend hours every Friday reviewing the merits of their cases to see which ones to give to Weitz & Luxenberg when, in truth, as you saw at this trial, all he did was get

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names and numbers from Dr. Taub and pass them along. That's all he did. Another lie.

He lied to the press and the public again and again saying that he only represented little people with no business before the State when he actually was on secret retainer to a real estate giant whose very business depended on the State, who appeared before the State all the time. And remember, ladies and gentlemen, this was toward the end of the trial; he made those statements about only representing people with no business before the State, you heard him, he was tapping the table as he told that to the reporters -- lying to their faces tapping the table. And you know exactly why he was lying -because he was committing a crime.

What did the defendant do when he wasn't blatantly He came up with boqus distinctions even to an actual close friend like Brian Meara.

Brian Meara, you may recall, was the lobbyist for Glenwood who has known the defendant for 42 years. He had no interest in being a witness at this trial but he told you the truth and he told you how, back in December of 2011 while Brian Meara was on vacation in Florida, he got a phone call from the defendant and the defendant told him that he only represented Glenwood's LLCs, their buildings, and not Glenwood itself so what he was doing must have been okay, it must not have been a Remember what Brian Meara told you about that? crime. He told

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you that that distinction was so false and ridiculous that he was left shaking and disturbed and he made sure never to discuss the subject again. You heard him. The topic, it was too dangerous. I didn't want to be involved. I didn't want to get involved.

And when Sheldon Silver wasn't telling outright lies and making these bogus distinctions he was keeping secrets -keeping secrets from everybody. He directed Dr. Taub to never tell their mutual friend Danny Chill about the referrals.

Danny Chill, Dr. Taub told you, was one of his closest friends and he was the one that introduced him to Sheldon Silver. But Danny Chill was the one person -- the one person -- who was close to knowing the full corrupt truth because he worked with Dr. Taub on those State grant letters. He knew that Dr. Taub was applying for the State money. Sheldon Silver had to make sure that Danny Chill did not know about the referrals. That would have been too dangerous so Sheldon Silver ordered up a coverup and told Dr. Taub to keep his mouth shut when talking to Danny Chill.

The evidence showed that Sheldon Silver was a master of every form of deception -- lying, keeping secrets, even splitting hairs. Ask yourselves: Why did he do that?

Why do people lie? Why do people keep secrets from their closest friends? Why do people try to draw ridiculous distinctions that make people close to them feel uncomfortable?

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People do that when they know that what they're doing is wrong.

Now, what have you heard from the defense in this case? Now, as you know and as Judge Caproni will instruct you and has already instructed you, the government has the burden of proof at all times. We embrace that burden, we have met that burden here. The defense doesn't have to put on any case at all but when the defense does make arguments as they did at the beginning of this case, and make arguments through their questions during cross-examination, you should scrutinize those arguments.

Ladies and gentlemen, the defense that has been put before you in this case is preposterous because the defense boils down to this: That this is all just one big coincidence, an accidental payoff that the defendant got \$4 million -- \$4 million -- for doing no work at all, doing nothing other than passing along names, that he got all that money for reasons that have nothing to do with the fact that he was one of the three most powerful people in New York. Pure coincidence, the defense would have you believe.

The defense can't deny that Sheldon Silver sent half a million in state money, taxpayer money to Dr. Taub's research, a doctor who, by the way, made it very clear that he only referred his patients to lawyers who supported research. defense can't deny it but the defense would have you believe that those grants and all the money that he was bringing in

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from those referrals, that they had nothing to do with each other, no coincidence, no connection. According to the defense, Dr. Taub referred all those patients to Sheldon Silver just because they were friends. And you know that that is false, ladies and gentlemen. You know that it was not just a coincidence that the defendant gave Dr. Taub those grants and that Dr. Taub gave Silver those clients. That defense is And because it is absurd the defense has done here what you saw Sheldon Silver do for years -- distract, confuse, split hairs, make things seem much more complicated than they really are, spend hours asking witnesses irrelevant questions, offering documents that have nothing to do with the facts of this case, point to random pieces of the jigsaw puzzle hoping that you, the jury, don't put it together.

I'm going to talk more throughout the summation about some of these defense distractions but there are two arguments right off the bat that the defense has made that are so misleading and wrong that I want to dispense with them right The first one is friendship -- the friendship defense. away.

I want to be clear about this, this is important. What the defense wants you to believe, what they need you to believe is that the \$3 million payoff that Sheldon Silver got had absolutely nothing -- zero -- to do with why Sheldon Silver sent those State grants to Dr. Taub and gave him all those other official benefits. Nothing at all. Because if Silver

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Summation - Mr. Goldstein

sent the grant and gave those benefits even in part, just one part for the money, the \$3 million, that it is illegal. That's it. If just a part, if one part of his motivation was for the money, then he has committed a crime. And you know that the money obviously played a role.

There are other reasons why this friendship argument doesn't work. It is not supported by any of the evidence in the case. There was zero evidence of any friendship at all at the time that Dr. Taub and Sheldon Silver started talking about the referrals and started talking about the grants. They barely knew each other. Dr. Taub told you how he had to be introduced to Sheldon Silver back in 2003 when they first had that discussion. And even through all the time period after that, through all the referrals he has never been to Sheldon Silver's house, Sheldon Silver has never been to his house, they don't do meals together, no sports.

Remember, there was a chart that Special Agent Deanna Pennetta from the FBI walked you through toward the end of the case of the phone records of Sheldon Silver and it shows who he spoke to on the phone. And you can see, looking at this chart, he spoke to his friends, people who were his friends, Brian Meara, Arthur Luxenberg, Jordan Levy, he spoke to all the time, hundreds and hundreds of times. The defense wants you to believe that Sheldon Silver is not a talkative guy. That's not true. But when did he talk to Dr. Taub? He only talked to

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Dr. Taub about the referrals to get the referrals.

And here is another thing to know about this friendship defense: It doesn't matter -- it doesn't matter -even if you think that Dr. Taub and the defendant really were friends -- something that you don't have to make a decision about -- it doesn't matter at all. Friendship is not a defense bribery, it is just an attempt to distract you. Don't just take my word for it. I expect that when you receive instructions from Judge Caproni on the law at the end of closing arguments that she will tell you that a quid pro quo can exist even in a friendly relationship. So, whether or not Sheldon Silver has some friendship with Dr. Taub it just doesn't matter. So, that's the friend defense.

What is the second defense that you should reject right away? It is this constant effort by the defense to convince you that people other than Sheldon Silver were innocent of crimes, people like Dr. Taub, Brian Meara, Richard Runes, the other lobbyist for Glenwood, Dara Iryami. I think the defense asked each of them over and over again if they thought they were bribing Sheldon Silver. But, here is what the defense ignores and what they want you to ignore: None of those people are on trial here. Sheldon Silver is and Sheldon Silver alone. The only question before you is whether Sheldon Silver was taking official action in order to get those millions of dollars. And when you look at the evidence you

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know he clearly was and so the defense points this way and that way and they want you to consider whether people who were not even charged with the crime are themselves quilty of a crime so that you won't look at the clear criminal intent of the only person who really is on trial here, the person who had all the power, the person who set the whole thing up, the person who kept everyone in the dark, the person who took in all those millions of dollars -- Sheldon Silver is the one on trial here and it is his corrupt intent, and his alone, that matters.

And again, you are not going to have to take my word I expect that Judge Caproni will tell you as a legal matter that the government is required to prove only that Sheldon Silver acted with an intent to defraud. I expect her to tell you that the intent of the party giving the thing of value may be different from the intent of the party receiving the thing of value. This is common sense, ladies and gentlemen. It is common sense.

The fact that these other people around Sheldon Silver did not know or think that they were committing a crime is not surprising or odd at all. It makes sense. These were the people who Sheldon Silver used and took advantage of. They're people who Sheldon Silver kept in the dark. They were told only what they needed to know. Brian Meara, Sheldon Silver's friend of 42 years, he told you this. He told you that Sheldon Silver tells you what he wants you to know. He tells you what

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he wants you to know. And of course Sheldon Silver did not want these people involved in his schemes to know or think about the whole picture, to know that he was abusing his power and taking advantage of them. So, the fact that they did not fully understand how they were being used by Sheldon Silver is not a defense, it is the opposite. It is powerful evidence of Sheldon Silver's guilt. So, all of it, the hours and hours spent on cross-examination on this topic, it was another attempt by the defense to confuse and to distract so that you don't focus on the overwhelming evidence of Sheldon Silver's quilt. Don't let him get away with that.

Now, before we get into the evidence in more detail I do want to spend a minute talking about what is at the heart of the charges in this case and what the government has to prove. It is as simple as this: Did Sheldon Silver accept payments or things of value intending, at least in part, to take official action in return for those payments as the opportunities arose? The money doesn't have to be Sheldon Silver's only motivation, just one part, any part. As we talk about the evidence, the answer to that will be clear as day: Of course Sheldon Silver was motivated, at least in part, by the money. It was \$4 million. Common sense tells you that that played a role.

the way during this trial about what it is the government

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One -- and you would not know this about the questions asked by the defense -- but there does not need to be an explicit agreement between Sheldon Silver and Dr. Taub, or between Sheldon Silver and the developers or Jay Goldberg for the defendant to be quilty. In fact, there does not need to be an agreement at all. As we just talked about, it is the defendant and only the defendant who is on trial here. government has to prove that Sheldon Silver -- and Sheldon Silver alone -- acted with criminal intent.

actually has to prove and there are three things I want to talk

Second, remember all those questions asked by defense counsel about whether any one specific act was made in exchange for a payment? Well, I expect that Judge Caproni will instruct you that the government does not have to prove that any particular action would be taken in exchange for a private benefit. Rather, it is sufficient if the defendant would take official action as the opportunities arose and that is what happened here. When the opportunities came up for Dr. Taub and for the developers, Sheldon Silver kicked into action and used his official power on their behalf and that's it and that's a crime.

Remember all those questions about Sheldon Third. Silver supporting a good cause? Giving money to a great

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university? Passing rent laws that have some protections for None of that matters either. It's totally irrelevant tenants? whether or not the policies at issue here are good or bad. I expect that Judge Caproni will instruct you -- specifically instruct you -- that it does not matter that the actions that the defendant took were beneficial or desirable to the public. It doesn't matter. In fact, I expect Judge Caproni will instruct you that you can find the defendant guilty even if you find that he would have taken the same action -- the same action -- even if no bribe or kickback had been paid. So, all those defense questions about how great some of these things were, they're meaningless. And in any event, Sheldon Silver did not take those actions because they were a good cause and you know that. He did these things for the money and I'm going to have a lot to say about that as we go through them more.

So, let's dispense with the nonsense, the nonsense that's been put forward to you by the defense and let's talk about the evidence, the evidence that you saw at this trial and this is evidence that Sheldon Silver desperately tried to keep buried for years. We are going to start by talking about the asbestos scheme.

Now that the evidence that Sheldon Silver tried to keep secret has been uncovered, the interesting thing about this case is that he can't deny all the basic facts and the basic facts, by themselves, undisputed, are devastating proof

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of the defendant's quilt. So, here is what you know and what the defendant can't deny:

First, the defendant got one hell of a guid from the asbestos scheme. Government Exhibit 1509, this was admitted toward the end of the trial and is a list of all the patients of Dr. Taub who Sheldon Silver received payment from, referral 48 names. 48 names, more than \$3 million and fees from. counting because you also heard that these cases are still paying out. That's the quid; 48 cases for the \$3 million and counting. Sheldon Silver can't deny it, not any longer. So, let's look at the quo that Sheldon Silver gave out to get that money. And the defendant gave Dr. Taub all kinds of quo. There were at least 10 official actions, uses of his power that Sheldon Silver took for Dr. Taub during this scheme.

What do I mean by official action? I expect that Judge Caproni will instruct you that official action includes any action taken or to be taken under color of official authority. Any action taken or to be taken under color of official authority. It is not limited to voting on a bill, making a speech, passing legislation, it is not limited to that. It is anything that Sheldon Silver does using the authority of his office. So, let's look at all the quo, all these things that he did for Dr. Taub. Each one of these is an official action, each one by itself would be enough for you to convict.

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It starts off in late December 2003, Sheldon Silver invites Dr. Taub to get to apply for state money -- we will talk about this right after he starts getting referrals.

He invites Dr. Taub, in 2005, to the State of Second. the State and he puts Dr. Taub in touch with a staffer to talk about how they're working on his grant, they're working on the application.

Third. He gives Dr. Taub's research the money, the first \$250,000 grant. That was July 2005.

Fourth. A little more than a year later another grant, another \$250,000; the second time he gives Dr. Taub exactly what he wanted.

January 2007, on official Assembly letterhead Fifth. he recommends Dr. Taub's daughter to Judge Schoenfeld.

Sixth. He sends a \$25,000 grant to the Shalom Task That's the organization that Dr. Taub's wife sits on the board of.

Seventh. He gives Dr. Taub -- and you saw this at trial -- he gives Dr. Taub an official proclamation from the Assembly touting his achievements. And then he also gives Dr. Taub and gets the Assembly to pass a resolution -- an official resolution about his achievements.

And then, in November 2011 -- ninth -- he meets with Dr. Taub in his office and sends Dr. Taub a letter offering his official assistance with this race to raise money for

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mesothelioma research.

And tenth, in 2012, again on official Assembly letterhead, he recommends Dr. Taub's son for a job with the organization OHEL.

Every member of Dr. Taub's family gets taken care of by Sheldon Silver.

So, that's the quo. Ten official acts that Sheldon Silver took to benefit Dr. Taub. And you already know the quid: 48 cases, \$3 million and counting.

So, the only question, because these things are undisputed -- undisputed -- the only question is why Silver did it. Why all those official actions to benefit Dr. Taub? this all just an incredible coincidence? Sheldon Silver pulled all those strings all those years just because? You know that makes no sense. You know the quid and the quo are connected. It is obvious, it is common sense. Why did Sheldon Silver do it? He did it for the money. He did it for the money. And you know that if Sheldon Silver had money as even part, just a part of his motivation for taking those official actions, then he is quilty. It doesn't need to be his only motivation, just one. And the evidence on that is absolutely overwhelming.

So, we are going to talk about nine reasons -- nine reasons -- that you know that Sheldon Silver is quilty of the asbestos schemes. Nine reasons that you know that he did it, in part -- and there was a lot more than just a part -- but

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nine reasons that you know that he was doing this, taking these actions for the money.

First, right off the bat, Sheldon Silver knew what Dr. Taub wanted. He knew what he wanted in return for those valuable leads, those mesothelioma leads.

Dr. Taub was a one-trick pony. It is a phrase you have heard at this trial. He wanted research money. his life's work, that's what he did in his life, he wanted research money to help find a cure for mesothelioma. To get it Dr. Taub sent his patients only to lawyers who funded mesothelioma research. He made that perfectly clear. you that again and again. He sent only his cases to lawyers who supported mesothelioma research because he thought that those lawyers who were making all those millions of dollars from his patients, he thought that they had a social responsibility -- that's the phrase he used -- a social responsibility to give back, to help those patients by paying for research.

Through his entire career Dr. Taub told you that he could not remember ever referring a single case to a lawyer who did not fund mesothelioma research, not one. And before Sheldon Silver started getting cases from Dr. Taub, before he dangled that State money, Dr. Taub did not refer cases to Weitz & Luxenberg because Dr. Taub disapproved of Weitz & Luxenberg because they did not give money to

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mesothelioma research.

This is an e-mail that you saw at this trial, Government Exhibit 525-9 and this is what Dr. Taub thought about Weitz & Luxenberg. This is an e-mail with somebody from the Simmons firm. At this point in the case the Simmons firm is paying money to support Dr. Taub's research and he is --Dr. Taub is taking a patient of his and recommending them to go to Simmons and not to Weitz & Luxenberg because Simmons supports mesothelioma research around the country. Weitz & Luxenberg, in Dr. Taub's mind, they only care about private jets. So Dr. Taub, even in the middle of the scheme, disapproves of Weitz & Luxenberg.

(Continued on next page)

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MR. GOLDSTEIN: Think about that. So why does he start referring all these patients to Weitz & Luxenberg? He does it because Sheldon Silver is supporting his research and only because of that, not because Weitz & Luxenberg is some great firm. In his mind, all that Weitz & Luxenberg cares about is making money, private jets.

Dr. Taub -- his views about this are perfectly well known to Sheldon Silver. He didn't keep it a secret. told Sheldon Silver right off the bat, the first time they met when this whole scheme started in 2003, when they were reintroduced by their mutual friend Danny Chill. Remember? was the beginning of Dr. Taub's testimony.

He told you that at that first encounter, he asked, Sheldon Silver, if he could get -- if Sheldon Silver could get Weitz & Luxenberg to fund research, to get Weitz & Luxenberg to pay for mesothelioma research.

He tells that to Sheldon Silver again in 2010. That's Government Exhibit 595-1. He's talking to a colleague here about a conversation he had with Sheldon Silver.

I pointed out to him, to Sheldon Silver, that Perry Weitz, in contrast to other firms, had not given a dime for research, especially to MARF. MARF was the foundation that does mesothelioma research.

So Sheldon Silver knew what Dr. Taub wanted. wanted research money, and he knew that Weitz & Luxenberg

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didn't give it.

And that got Sheldon Silver thinking, thinking about how he could get rich off of Dr. Taub. Because Dr. Taub now asked him in 2003, can you help get me some research money from Weitz & Luxenberg?

And Sheldon Silver knows that what he wants is cases. So what Sheldon Silver does next? That's the second reason you know that Sheldon Silver is guilty of the asbestos scheme.

Let's look at what he does next. It is Sheldon Silver who proposes the guid, who makes the request for cases. And it's Sheldon Silver who proposes the quo, the state money that he is going to use to get those cases.

Within days of that first encounter with Dr. Taub, where he told Dr. Taub that he could not get Weitz & Luxenberg to fund the research, he then sends Dr. Taub a message, I want cases.

MR. MOLO: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: He sends Dr. Taub a message, I want I want leads. That message -- after Dr. Taub had asked him for research money, that message was perfectly clear and perfectly criminal.

You ask me for something? You want my help getting you research money? Then you need to send me something in Let me see what you can give to me before I give you

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something.

This was a critical point. It was not Dr. Taub's idea to send Sheldon Silver cases. The cases weren't some gift to Sheldon Silver, unconnected to any official action. Dr. Taub didn't pass them along out of friendship. They weren't friends in 2003.

The defense needs you to think -- they need you to believe -- that these cases were unconnected to the state money. That doesn't make any sense because it was the defendant who set the whole thing up.

He is the one who made the demand. He set up the exchange. He is the one who sent the message that he wants the cases, and he outright offered Dr. Taub state grants. He invited him to apply for state grants right when Dr. Taub started sending him cases.

So the whole guid pro guo was Sheldon Silver's idea. He knew what Dr. Taub wanted, and he made darn sure that he got something in return before he gave Dr. Taub what he wanted.

You don't have to take my word on this. This too is right there in black and white that you saw in this trial. Another email during the course of the scheme is Government Exhibit 525-16. This is when Dr. Taub is seeking Sheldon Silver's help for this Miles for Meso race that they wanted to hold in lower Manhattan.

It's late August 2011. Dr. Taub is talking to someone

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from the Simmons firm about getting Sheldon Silver's help. What did he tell her? "It will probably cost us. He is very good at getting people to owe him."

Then Dr. Taub puts his name at the bottom of the letter to Sheldon Silver to try to get Sheldon Silver to help. What does he say again? "I added a line to the letter to Shelly Silver. If he delivers, I am sure it will cost me."

This was written long before this trial right in the middle of the scheme as it was happening. Dr. Taub told you exactly how it would cost him, exactly how he would have to pay Sheldon Silver.

If I would ask him to do something, he would ask for something in return, and he told you that that something was the referrals.

That was the one thing that Dr. Taub had to provide to Sheldon Silver, the one thing that Sheldon Silver wanted from That's it, this for that. I give you official help. Dr. Taub. You send me cases, this for that, quid pro quo.

The third reason that you know that Sheldon Silver is quilty of the asbestos scheme, he figured out a way to give Dr. Taub what he wanted, the research money, in a way to guarantee that Sheldon Silver could keep all the money for himself.

Remember. Dr. Taub started off asking not for state He asked for money from Weitz & Luxenberg. He asked

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for private money.

What does Sheldon Silver do with that request? keeps it totally to himself. He doesn't pass it along. He's being paid all this money by Weitz & Luxenberg just to be there, just to add prestige to the firm. He's not expected to do any work, to bring in any cases.

He gets a request from Dr. Taub for research money from Weitz & Luxenberg, and he simply tells Dr. Taub, no. And he doesn't pass on the request.

Arthur Luxenberg, who testified before you, told you he's one of Sheldon Silver's closest friends. He is an asbestos lawyer. This was what they do.

Sheldon Silver doesn't ask Arthur Luxenberg or Perry Weitz or anybody else at the firm about whether or not they would donate to Dr. Taub's research.

Every witness from Weitz & Luxenberg who testified before you told you that they were never asked once a single question by Sheldon Silver about asbestos research, not once. Dr. Taub's name never came up, not until he started getting cases from Dr. Taub.

Now, why is this important? Because it proves that Sheldon Silver did not order up these grants because he thought it was a good cause.

If he thought it was a good cause, then why not go to your law firm that is making millions of dollars from these

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cases and ask them to pony up too? Why not pass on the request?

Can you make a donation? I just ran into this doctor. He needs research money. That's not what Sheldon Silver does. He keeps it to himself. You know why, because he wanted to get the credit. He wanted to get his 33 percent stake in these He wanted the money. cases.

And, if he wanted the money, in order to get that money to get his credit, he couldn't go to the firm because then Dr. Taub would send the cases to the firm and not to him. So he did three things, three things right off the bat in this scheme, that prove to you that he is guilty, that sets the whole thing in motion.

First he lied to Dr. Taub and told him that Weitz & Luxenberg would not support research when he doesn't even pass along the request.

Second, just days later, he hits Dr. Taub up for cases, made it clear to Dr. Taub that he wasn't going to get something for nothing.

And then third, within weeks of the first referral to Dr. Taub, he dangles the state money. He invites Dr. Taub to apply for a grant.

This is the letter that Dr. Taub started to draft in late December 2003, very soon after he started referring patients to Sheldon Silver. He learned from their friend,

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Danny Chill, that New York State might be interested in funding his program right at the outset.

This is not private money anymore. Sheldon Silver is not offering up private money. He's not going to Weitz & Luxenberg.

It was his choice at this moment to use his state power, his control over state money, to get cases from Dr. Taub because he wanted the referrals, the money, for himself. He wanted to use taxpayer dollars to make himself rich. the crime, ladies and gentlemen.

So that brings us to the fourth way that you know that Sheldon Silver is quilty of the asbestos scheme, the timing, the timing. The connection between the grants and the referrals can't be any clearer.

Let's start by looking at Government Exhibit 442-2. This is the first case that Sheldon Silver got from Dr. Taub, Catherine O'Leary, November 6, 2003. It's just six weeks later after he gets this first case that Sheldon Silver tells Dr. Taub, invites Dr. Taub, to apply for research money.

Then what happens once that letter comes in to Sheldon Silver's office? It's now early 2004. You saw this. This is an exhibit that's worth writing down the number of, Government Exhibit 107.

This is the letter that Dr. Taub sent, the first letter that he sent to Sheldon Silver. What does it say on the

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top of this letter? "Shelly is very interested in this." He's "very interested in this."

Really? Think about this. Sheldon Silver had met Dr. Taub once before this letter came in, and he gets one letter asking for state money, and suddenly he is very interested in funding a research program outside his district?

That letter tells you all you need to know. Why is he very interested? He's very interested because he knows that the cases are starting to come. This is how he is going to start to get the cases.

The timing is devastating proof, the referral of Catherine O'Leary, the letter from Dr. Taub to Sheldon Silver, Sheldon Silver "very interested" in funding, one right after the other.

That timing proves to you that this was no coincidence. There's more. Even though he told his staff that he was very interested right off the bat in funding this, he holds off. He waits to get a few more cases. He doesn't order the grants until after he gets paid.

He invites Dr. Taub up to the State of the State. That was January 5. He shows Dr. Taub how powerful he is, puts him in touch with a staffer, hopes the cases keep coming in.

But he still doesn't fund it until after the first payoff, and that's Government Exhibit 514-1, the first payoff check with Dr. Taub's cases, \$176,000. That's in March of

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2005, \$176,000, way more than the salary that Sheldon Silver was making from the state.

After he gets that check is when he orders up the first grant and sends \$250,000 in taxpayer money to Dr. Taub's research. \$176,000 of payoff money in, \$250,000 of taxpayer money out, not a bad deal for Sheldon Silver.

That brings us to the fifth reason that you know that Sheldon Silver is guilty of the asbestos scheme. This is one that I want you to pay attention to.

This is an important point because you should look at what it is that Sheldon Silver really cared about. When you think about what motivates someone, look at what they ask about. Look at what they follow up on. Look at what they pay attention to.

Well, what did Sheldon Silver ask questions about? What did he follow up on? What did he pay attention to? Because that tells you what motivated him. It tells you what he cared about. It will tell you just why Sheldon Silver was very interested in funding Dr. Taub.

The answer on this is clear, and it speaks volumes. Sheldon Silver only ever asked about the money. He only ever followed up on the money. That's all he paid attention to. He never asked anyone -- in all these years, he never asked a question about the research because he didn't care about the research.

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We've already talked about how he never once asked Perry Weitz or his good friend Arthur Luxenberg about asbestos research, never. He went to all these lunches at the firm. What do they talk about at these lunches? They talk about asbestos. That's what the firm does.

Through all those lunches over all those years, not a single question from Sheldon Silver ever about asbestos research, about mesothelioma research, none.

You heard the same thing from Gary Klein. He was the managing attorney at Weitz & Luxenberg, the guy who ran the Never a question about research.

You heard from Charles Ferguson, the head of the asbestos department at Weitz & Luxenberg. You'd think that if he really cared about research, he would have asked one of these guys one time about asbestos research. He never did.

You heard from Dr. Taub. From Dr. Taub he never once asked for updates. He never once asked what he was able to do with all the state money that he was getting from Sheldon Silver.

This is remarkable. He never asked for a status report. He never asked him to report on his research to anyone. Not a question.

You know that that's what Dr. Taub likes to talk He would love to talk about his research with Sheldon about. Silver, but Sheldon Silver didn't care.

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You know what else? He also wasn't interested in the patients, the cases. You learned about that too. The people, the clients, who he was supposedly representing -- Charles Ferguson, the head of the asbestos department -- he told you that Sheldon Silver never contacted these clients, never called them, and never asked about them. The only time he asked questions was about when he was going to get paid.

Here is an anecdote that you heard at this trial. It came through quickly, but it was from Sheldon Silver's press secretary, his spokesman, Michael Whyland.

Michael Whyland told you how he saw a report about asbestos and law firms, and he brings up the issue with Sheldon Michael Whyland's dad was an asbestos worker. What Silver. did he tell you about that conversation?

All that Sheldon Silver asked was, does your dad have a lawyer? He didn't ask whether or not his dad was sick. didn't ask about whether his dad wanted to be put in touch with this incredible doctor who Sheldon Silver knew so well.

All those years where he was his press secretary, he never mentioned Dr. Taub. He asked if his dad had a lawyer. Michael Whyland told him no, and that was the end of the conversation.

That tells you volumes. That tells you all that you need to know about what Sheldon Silver cared about.

So he doesn't care about the patients. He doesn't

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care about the research, but you saw a lot of evidence in this case about what he did care about. That was crystal clear at this trial. He cared about the money.

Here are three ways, just three now, but there are many more that you heard in this trial, but three that you know what Sheldon Silver cared about.

First one, Sheldon Silver's personal visit to Dr. Taub when the patient flow started to dry up. Dr. Taub starts getting money from the Simmons law firm, and he stops sending patients to Sheldon Silver.

You can see from Government Exhibit 1509 that from 2009 through 2010, a whole year passed without a single referral. A year passes.

So what does Sheldon Silver do? He makes a personal visit to Dr. Taub's office on 168th Street in Manhattan, the other side of the city, and doesn't ask Dr. Taub about the research, how's it going?

He asks Dr. Taub one thing, why so few referrals? What's going on? That's what he cared about, the money.

The second way you know this, look at what happened at the end of this trial, what you saw at the end of this trial, the way that Sheldon Silver laundered the proceeds of his criminal schemes to make even more money.

Look at all those transactions with Jordan Levy, these private investments in an Australian satellite company, a

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private real estate fund, an exclusive lender that paid him absolutely unbelievable interest rates.

He's communicating back-and-forth all the time with Jordan Levy about these investments, wiring money, sending huge checks, finding new private, high-yield investments while telling the public that he's only investing in blue-chip stocks.

Sheldon Silver didn't talk about the research, but he talked all the time with Jordan Levy about the money because that is what he cared about.

There's a third way you know, a third way, the stamp. This you may not remember, but this is the stamp that Sheldon Silver got to Gary Klein, the guy running the firm at Weitz & Luxenberg, so that he could get paid faster.

Remember what Gary Klein told you, that when the kickback checks, the big asbestos referral checks, were starting to be paid to Sheldon Silver, Sheldon Silver got angry and upset because they were taking too long to get to him in the mail. He couldn't wait a couple of weeks.

So he has Gary Klein take this stamp, use it to stamp the checks that Weitz & Luxenberg is paying to Sheldon Silver, and has Gary Klein personally walk the checks over to his branch at HSBC to deposit them for Sheldon Silver so he can get That is what Sheldon Silver cared about. paid the same day. That's what motivated him.

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That brings us to the sixth reason that you know that Sheldon Silver is quilty of the asbestos scheme. He kept it totally secret from everyone. He told no one what he was up to.

He made sure that the people at Weitz & Luxenberg who knew about the cases and knew that he was getting them from Dr. Taub -- not one of them knew about the state grants, not one of them.

Remember what Charles Ferguson told you about what Sheldon Silver told him about how he was getting all these cases from Dr. Taub? He runs into him at a family function, and now suddenly he's going to start getting cases from Dr. Taub.

He conveniently left out the most important detail, the state money. All those lunches, all those conversations, and nobody at Weitz & Luxenberg, nobody, knew about the state grants to Dr. Taub. He kept that a secret.

What about the people who knew the quo, the people inside the assembly who knew the other side? Not one of them knew a lick about the referrals. Sheldon Silver kept that secret from them.

He also kept the whole thing secret from the public by using a pool of money -- it was called HCRA money -- that was untraceable to Sheldon Silver, untraceable. He could order up these grants, and nobody would know they were coming from

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Sheldon Silver.

Steve August, the staffer from the assembly who testified before you and was looking down the whole time -- he didn't want to look at Sheldon Silver -- he told you how he hid the columns on the Excel spreadsheets that showed that Sheldon Silver had a connection to these grants.

And he didn't know. Nobody within assembly knew about the referrals, and the public didn't even know that Sheldon Silver had ordered up these grants.

We already talked about how the one person who could have known, Danny Chill, because he knew about the grants, and he was friends with Dr. Taub. Sheldon Silver told Dr. Taub to keep his mouth shut.

We'll look at that testimony.

"What did Silver say to you about Daniel Chill?" He said, "I should not tell Mr. Chill about any referrals."

"Why?"

"He just wanted it kept between me and Mr. Silver, between me and him."

Because, if Danny Chill knew, that would have been too dangerous.

What did Sheldon Silver tell the public about how he was getting all this money, all these millions of dollars? told the public that he spent hours every day, hours every

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Friday, reviewing these cases.

This is an article in 2014. Michael Whyland told you, the press secretary told you, that before this article came out, the Daily News had checked in with him as to whether or not these facts were true, these facts in this article were true because they had been reported before, and they wanted to confirm that they were true.

Michael Whyland takes it, goes to Sheldon Silver, and Sheldon Silver confirms this is true. It's all a lie. Although he gave up his lawyer's practice decades ago, clients still approach him with possible lawsuits, medical malpractice? And then he reviews the cases and sends on the ones with merit to Weitz & Luxenberg? None of that's true.

He hits up Dr. Taub. He hits up the real estate developers. We'll talk about that a little later on. They don't come to him. He doesn't do any evaluation of any case. He doesn't do any work.

So he's telling the public a total lie about how he's making his money. You'd think that if these grants to Dr. Taub were such a good cause that he would have said something, a press statement, an appearance, something about how great they were. He's a politician. Totally quiet, totally secret, nothing.

That brings us to the next thing that you know that makes Sheldon Silver guilty on the asbestos scheme. He cuts

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off the funding when he can no longer keep it secret. There were two grants at the outset, in 2005 and 2006.

Dr. Taub wanted four grants. He wanted annual grants. That was in those letters that you saw that he sent, but then Sheldon Silver cuts him off.

Do you remember Dr. Taub telling you about a conversation where Sheldon Silver came up to him and said -came to his office and said, I can't do it anymore. I can't do it anymore?

Well, why is that, ladies and gentlemen? What happened between 2006 and 2007 that made it so that Sheldon Silver can't do it anymore? What happened is one thing. was one change.

There was plenty of money. This is the spreadsheet that Steve August, another staffer from the assembly, told you that he kept in his drawer so that nobody could see it.

This is \$2.5 million of money in 2007 that Sheldon Silver himself gave out in member items, money that he had available. There was plenty of money available.

Let's also look at Government Exhibit 131. There's \$38,000,000 extra money available in 2007, another \$29,000,000 available in 2006.

These are all amounts of money that are left over in member items, money that Sheldon Silver could have tapped if he wanted to keep funding Dr. Taub.

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This was all left-over money that was available to Sheldon Silver in 2007 if he wanted to fund Dr. Taub's research for a third year, more than \$100,000,000.

He actually spends for himself \$2.6 million, way more than ten times any other assembly member. So there's plenty of money available. So what changed? What's the one thing that changed from 2006 to 2007?

That was the rules about disclosure. There was a huge change from 2006 to 2007. Suddenly all these grants had to be public. Sheldon Silver lost a lawsuit with the Times Union, a newspaper in Albany. Now these member items had to be posted on the assembly's website.

The Attorney General. You heard a witness from the Attorney General's office. They started something where they were requiring people to use these disclosure and accountability forms that would actually list the sponsor of the grant, something that Sheldon Silver had kept secret in these earlier grants.

They would list the sponsor, and they would have to sign a certification that there was no conflict of interest, and Sheldon Silver knew about these rule changes.

Let's look at Government Exhibit 125 and 126. In early 2007, Sheldon Silver meets with the people at Ohel and gives them a heads-up. These new disclosure forms are now being required. So you're going to have to fill these out.

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Silver is well aware of this change. He was at the press conference with the Attorney General when he announced these new forms. What do these new forms require?

Let's go to the next slide.

They require the sponsoring member to be listed and for the organization that gets the grant to certify that there's no conflict of interest. That is a risk that Sheldon Silver could no longer take. That is why he cuts off the funding. That was the change.

Dr. Taub told you he still needed research money. His work wasn't done. The one thing that changed were the rules, and Sheldon Silver couldn't keep it secret anymore.

That brings us to the next reason that you know that Sheldon Silver is quilty of the asbestos scheme. What did Sheldon Silver do once he could no longer give Dr. Taub all of the grants?

He turned to other ways to use his official power. gave all of those other benefits that we looked at early on, all that other quo -- he starts giving that to Dr. Taub instead of the grants because the grant money would be too dangerous.

Remember the event at the American Cancer Society? was after Dr. Taub had cut off Sheldon Silver somewhat and was sending all those cases to Simmons.

Dr. Taub was being honored by the American Cancer Society, and the Simmons firm was paying for a table sponsoring

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the event, and Sheldon Silver learns about it.

At the last minute, Sheldon Silver orders up -- he gets ten people at the assembly to work on a rush job to get this resolution done, this proclamation done.

The defense can make fun of these and say, oh, all these Eagle Scouts get these things, but look at what happened here, ladies and gentlemen.

At the last minute, when Sheldon Silver realizes that the other firm that is getting the patients of Dr. Taub is sponsoring this event, he springs into action and orders up these things to make Dr. Taub realize, oh, Sheldon Silver is still in the picture. Sheldon Silver is still somebody who is a powerful man in New York who I may need.

That happened again and again as the years Remember the Miles for Meso event that we talked about before where Dr. Taub realized that it was going to cost him.

Do you know what? It did in fact cost him. Soon after Dr. Taub sought Sheldon Silver's help, he starts sending Sheldon Silver cases, case after case, right after he asks for help.

Those cases that he sends -- what does that buy Dr. Taub? He gets a meeting in Sheldon Silver's assembly office and Sheldon Silver's assistance or offered assistance with this race.

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Three cases in less than six weeks trying to get Sheldon Silver's help with this race. If you look at that, before that, there wasn't even a single case for six months. Three cases in six weeks to get his help because that is what it cost Dr. Taub to get a meeting with Sheldon Silver, this for that, quid pro quo.

If you want even more evidence about just how clear and obvious the quid pro quo was from Sheldon Silver's perspective, look at what he did with Dr. Taub's son Jonathan with Ohel.

The defense tried to suggest that this was just a friend doing something for a friend. But look at what the evidence actually showed.

Ohel is an organization that is hugely dependent on state money. Sheldon Silver sends millions of dollars of state money to Ohel every year.

Sheldon Silver has been working with the CEO of Ohel, David Mandel, for 20 years. Who is the one person, the only person in 20 years, that Sheldon Silver tries to get hired at Ohel? It's Dr. Taub's son Jonathan. One person in 20 years.

Look at the timing of this. Jonathan Taub sends a letter to Sheldon Silver in February of 2012, and Sheldon Silver did with this letter just what he did with the state grants. He sits on it for a little bit. He wants to see how many cases he can get out of it.

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So Dr. Taub sends him another case. He sends him a case, Begin, in March of 2012. Still no action. Then look what happens. May 17, 2012, he gets Goldman, a new case from Dr. Taub, a case that pays him \$170,000.

What happens the very next day? The next day now Sheldon Silver on official letterhead reaches out to Ohel and asks Ohel to hire Jonathan Taub, the next day.

The defense wants you to think that this is a coincidence, that these aren't connected. Sheldon Silver waits for referrals, gets a referral from Dr. Taub, which we know he talks to them on the phone.

And then the next day he goes to Ohel, the organization who depends on him -- they have a Silver Day in His Honor. They named a camp after him -- the organization that he knows will hire Jonathan Taub when he asks. He reaches out for the first time in 20 years.

The defense tried to also make light of what Sheldon Silver did for Dr. Taub's daughter, reaching out to Judge Schoenefeld. But that too was an extraordinary event. Judge Schoenefeld was made a judge in part through the help of Sheldon Silver.

For 30 years, he told you that Sheldon Silver only asked for his help twice. Once was for Sheldon Silver's mother-in-law to get hired, and the second was to hire Amy Taub, Dr. Taub's daughter, as an intern.

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Sheldon Silver is doing these things -- he's springing into action -- for Dr. Taub because Dr. Taub is his source of That's why he is doing these things.

That brings us to the last reason that you know, the ninth reason, that you know that Sheldon Silver is guilty of the asbestos scheme, your common sense, because there's no other reason that Sheldon Silver would do all of these things other than being motivated, at least in a little part, by the money.

We've already talked about this friendship defense, that he did all this because they were friends. And you know that that's not true. You know that at the beginning of this when he's giving the grants, they barely know each other.

You also heard from Dr. Taub directly. He told you that whatever friendship they had -- it was rooted in the referrals. He told you even under cross-examination, this is a business relationship.

Do you know what? When you do business with someone for years and everybody is getting what they want, of course you're going to become friendly. That's not a surprise. That's not a defense.

Let's be clear about the kind of friendship that this was. It was transactional all along. The personal nature of it -- they spent Passover at the same hotel sometimes with 1,200 other people. They don't talk on the phone other than

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for the referrals. They don't spend meals together.

You know the one thing Sheldon Silver does with his friends is watch sporting events. Not with Dr. Taub.

Dr. Taub invited 400 people to his daughter's wedding. Sheldon Silver didn't make the cut. He didn't have his cell phone numbers.

There's just no evidence that this is the kind of friendship that would have gotten Sheldon Silver to give all these things to Dr. Taub. There's no evidence to support it.

Outside of that, that defense that there's no evidence for, the only other explanation would be that Sheldon Silver did all this for Dr. Taub because he thought these were all good causes, that he really cared about the research.

But we've already talked about that. That's not what the evidence showed. The evidence did not show that Sheldon Silver cared at all about the research.

That defense doesn't explain the timing. It doesn't explain the pattern of the referrals. It doesn't explain any of the other official benefits that Sheldon Silver gave to Dr. Taub.

Ladies and gentlemen, the only reason, the only explanation for what Sheldon Silver did that comports with common sense, is that he was motivated by the money. totally obvious.

Remember. To convict the defendant, the money only

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needs to be a partial motivation, one of his motivations. course that was one of his motivations.

So that's nine reasons that you know that Sheldon Silver is quilty of the asbestos scheme. Each one of them alone would be sufficient to convict the defendant. Each one.

Every one of these shows how this was a quid pro quo, how Sheldon Silver was dispensing official benefits in order to get valuable leads, in order to get those millions of dollars for himself. That's what you learned through the evidence on the asbestos scheme.

This would be a good time to break, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Ladies and gentlemen, we'll take our morning break of about ten minutes. Don't discuss the Don't talk about anything in connection with it. case.

(Jury not present)

THE COURT: 11:30.

Thank you, your Honor. MS. COHEN:

(Recess)

(In open court)

THE COURT: Mr. Goldstein.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: Thank you, your Honor.

Thank you for your close attention, ladies and gentlemen.

We're going to turn now to the real estate scheme. Just like with the asbestos scheme, the basic facts are not in

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dispute, and they're not in dispute because the defendant's secrets were uncovered during this trial, not because he doesn't want to dispute them, but because he can no longer dispute them because of the evidence.

This is what you know: You know that Sheldon Silver made hundreds of thousands of dollars, hundreds of thousands of dollars from this real estate law firm, the small real estate law firm called Golberg & Iryami.

And he hid that money as referral fees as though he earned them like a private lawyer. But that's not what he did. That's not what he did.

He used his official position -- he abused his official position -- to get these two huge real estate developers to send their business to that law firm so that that law firm would pay him bribes and kickbacks, abuse of his official position to get bribes and kickbacks disquised as attorney referral fees, same MO as with the asbestos scheme.

But, as we'll talk about, with the real estate scheme, the deception and the lies are even more staggering, more extraordinary.

Here is how it worked: Sheldon Silver got paid by convincing these two big developers, Glenwood Management and The Witkoff Group, to go to this law firm, Golberg & Iryami, which was paying Sheldon Silver kickbacks on the side.

> The developers were dependent on state action. They

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were dependent on Sheldon Silver, one of the three men in the room, the leader of the New York State Assembly.

Their businesses worked by getting tax breaks, by getting financing, by getting favors from the state. And Sheldon Silver had control over an entire part of the government, and they needed Sheldon Silver to get what they wanted.

There were particular things that they needed, very specific legislation that these developers needed for their businesses, their tax breaks and other benefits that you learned about something during this trial, something called the 421a program, a huge benefit that these real estate developers can take advantage of to build new buildings.

This is Government Exhibit 828. It was admitted at trial through Michael Hoenig, who was the CFO, the top financial guy, at Glenwood.

He told you about all of Glenwood's buildings, all these different buildings that Glenwood owns, nearly 30 buildings in New York, huge, huge multi, multimillion-dollar properties.

This chart shows just how dependent they are on state action, on action from Sheldon Silver. There's the 421a program, the lifeblood of Glenwood. If they don't get 421a, they can't build new buildings.

Rent regulation. The New York State government can

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tell Glenwood Management just how much it can raise its rents every year. And building after building after building controlled by Glenwood has rent regulation, is dependent on the state for how much they're allowed to charge their tenants.

PACB financing. That's the Public Authority Control That is a body that you heard about. You heard a Board. witness from the PACB come and talk to you that Sheldon Silver appointed himself to serve on.

The governor, the senate majority leader, and the Speaker of the Assembly -- they each got to pick somebody. governor picked somebody else to serve. The senate majority leader picked somebody else to serve in his stead.

Sheldon Silver picked himself because that gave Sheldon Silver personal veto power over everything that came before the PACB, everything.

What came before the PACB? All of the requests for state financing, for hundreds of millions of dollars per building that Glenwood needed to build its buildings. That all had to go through the PACB, and Sheldon Silver had the power to say no.

Because, in order to get through the PACB, in order to get that state money, it had to be unanimous. If any one of the three people who vote under the PACB -- if any one of them says no, the financing doesn't pass.

Let's look at what Glenwood Management got from the

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They got more than a billion dollars in financing, more PACB. than a billion dollars in financing through the PACB, Glenwood Management alone.

At any time not only can he not just say no when he votes, he can pull things from the agenda. You heard that too. So something that doesn't even get to the PACB -- Sheldon Silver had control over that too, a billion dollars of state financing approved by Sheldon Silver for Glenwood Management.

These are the developers who Sheldon Silver went to to hit them up for business so that he can make kickbacks on the side. That's the background.

Let's look at the quid. Let's look at what Sheldon Silver got from his scheme. He got \$700,000 paid from these developers, paid through Jay Goldberg back to him. That's what he got in the real estate scheme.

Let's look at the quo. What did he give in return. The official action. Remember, ladies and gentlemen, what "official action" means in this context. As we discussed earlier, I expect that Judge Caproni will instruct you that official action goes way beyond voting on bills.

It includes any action taken or to be taken, any action taken or to be taken, under color of official authority. Anything that Sheldon Silver does using the authority of his office.

And here is the official action that Sheldon Silver

Summation - Goldstein

took during the real estate scheme to keep that money flowing to him. First he used his official authority to move the developer business from other law firms that they were using, that they were perfectly satisfied with, to his buddy Jay Goldberg who was going to pay him kickbacks on the side. We'll talk about that more in a minute.

Second, Sheldon Silver took private, confidential meetings with the developers and their lobbyists in his office where they could spell out for him their confidential positions on the major real estate legislation coming before Sheldon Silver.

This was June 6, 2011. At this point, the assembly had already passed a bill that had all these public relations pro-tenant provisions, but the real negotiations were about to happen with the three men in the room where Sheldon Silver was one of the three men with all the power.

(Continued on next page)

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MR. GOLDSTEIN: (continuing)

What does he do right before those negotiations happen? He has a private meeting with Glenwood, with their lobbyists, with Brian Meara and Richard Runes. What did Richard Runes tell you about that meeting? At that meeting Glenwood shared its confidential position with Sheldon Silver, a position that the other real estate developers didn't hold. This was Glenwood's confidential position. They talked behind closed doors about what Glenwood wanted. That meeting, ladies and gentlemen, that is official action.

Mr. Coccaro, if we can go to the next?

Remember, Glenwood had a public position and a private position and Mr. Runes told you that when he met as the chief lobbyist for Glenwood in that private meeting he was able to share with Sheldon Silver Glenwood's confidential position. made a joke when testifying at trial, he said, I hope nobody is going to know about this -- in this public courtroom. But back then nobody else, nobody did know. A private meeting with Sheldon Silver.

More official action, when the rent act actually passed very soon after that meeting Glenwood got what it wanted. We are going to look at the big chart that the government went through when the defense tried to mark up which shows you what happened in this legislation but let's just talk about a couple of things here.

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The one thing Glenwood really wanted, the one thing it needed was this 421-a, the top of the chart. They needed And the assembly's bill -- if you can go back one slide, Mr. Coccaro -- the Assembly's bill passed in 2011 did not extend 421-a. That's the bill, the April 2011 bill, that's the bill that Mr. Runes testified to you as about the bill for show, it is the public relations bill that the Assembly passes to try to tell everybody how pro-tenant they are. They never expect it to be passed but that's the position of the Assembly. But what you have to look at is what actually got passed. What happened is that Sheldon Silver has this meeting with Glenwood, Glenwood puts out its position on the bill, and Glenwood gets what it wanted. Glenwood gets 421-a, the rent cap only goes up to \$2,500 and Glenwood told you -- Mr. Runes told you how they could live with that because their apartments were already above that threshold, their apartments are already very expensive. So, it didn't matter to them for that little bit from \$2,000 to go up. This, ladies and gentlemen, is official action -- official action that benefited Glenwood Management company.

Other quo, other official action, we already talked about the billion dollars in state financing that Sheldon Silver let through and approved before the PACB. You also heard testimony about little things, little things that Sheldon Silver was able to do when called upon by Glenwood. There was

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needed.

a methadone clinic that you heard a little bit of testimony about that was going to open up near 10 Liberty Street near one of the Glenwood buildings and what did Richard Runes and Brian Meara know that they could do? They could call up Sheldon Silver and his office and ask for help. You heard testimony about this. Sheldon Silver's office was already -- they already had been alerted to this by people downtown but Sheldon Silver helped shut down the methadone clinic and the people at Glenwood were thrilled and Sheldon Silver -- you heard testimony about this -- his office has Brian Meara draft this letter to the tenants of 10 Liberty Street applauding Sheldon Silver for springing into action as soon as it was learned that this clinic was going to come in next-door because Glenwood had the power to call up Sheldon Silver and ask for a favor when

Sheldon Silver and the government made sure More quo. that these rent laws and these tax breaks, the 421-a tax breaks, that they sunset. What does that mean? That means in 2011, when Glenwood got what it wanted, it is only for a four-year period. It all expires in 2015 and they're going to have to go through the whole same process again. And so, Glenwood will be continually dependent on Sheldon Silver and on State action because four years down the line the whole business turns yet again. And that's why Glenwood hires all these lobbyists, that's why they pay Brian Meara \$120,000 a

That's what that tells you.

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year -- basically so they can be able to meet with Sheldon It is why they make all those campaign contributions. Silver. You saw that they make these contributions through their buildings, through LLCs, millions and millions of dollars so they can maximize as much as they can. They do all of that because they need official action from Sheldon Silver and from the state government.

So, you have \$700,000 in his pocket, you have all of these official actions he does on their behalf. The only question for you, ladies and gentlemen, is if any part of Sheldon Silver's motivation in taking these official actions was because of the money, is because of the \$700,000. And the evidence on that is obvious, it is overwhelming, just like with the asbestos scheme. Here we are going to give you eight reasons that you know, and going to cut down a reason to save time, eight reasons that you know that Sheldon Silver is quilty of the real estate scheme.

The first reason: Sheldon Silver knew exactly what the developers wanted from him, exactly how much they depended Why is that important? That is important because he used that leverage, he used that state leverage, that official leverage to hit them up and get them to move their business so that he could make hundreds of thousands of dollars off of them.

Richard Runes, the lobbyist for Glenwood, told you in

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his testimony about just how Glenwood's business worked and just how dependent they were. They were a one-trick pony.

Just like Sheldon Silver took advantage of Dr. Taub's thirst for research funds, Sheldon Silver took advantage of Glenwood's business model. All they do is build luxury real estate in Manhattan, rentals, and all they do because of that is use state dollars, tax breaks, state rules about rent. That is how their business survives. They are a one-trick pony. And Sheldon Silver knew that full well. He takes those meetings, they spell it out for him in person.

And there is another anecdote that was very telling that Richard Runes told you about. In 2012 Sheldon Silver came up to Richard Runes and said could Glenwood donate money to the DACC, the Democratic Assembly Campaign Committee? That's the committee that Sheldon Silver controls to raise money for members of the Assembly, democratic candidates. Sheldon Silver asked Glenwood for that money and Richard Runes told you that he said I think I could get clearance to give you \$25,000. Not chump change. Sheldon Silver turned around and said how about \$125,000? And look what happened. Richard Runes goes back to the head of Glenwood, Leonard Litwin —

MR. MOLO: Your Honor, I object to this argument.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: Richard Runes goes back to the head of Glenwood, Leonard Litwin, and he gets approval. Do you know

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why? Because Glenwood can't say no to Sheldon Silver. They can't say no and Sheldon Silver knows it.

MR. MOLO: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: Now, during the testimony of the witnesses about the real estate scheme the defense asked a lot of questions about goodwill. They kept using that word goodwill because the defense was trying to suggest that the only thing these developers were after was Sheldon Silver's goodwill, his friendship. And the reason they're making that argument and the reason they're asking those questions and the reason why I expect Mr. Molo to make a big deal of this when he stands up this afternoon is because they need you to think this had nothing to do with the money. But, this is nothing more than a defense tactic.

Those questions about goodwill, they asked for only half an answer. Of course Richard Runes and Steve Witkoff, these developers wanted Sheldon Silver's goodwill. It is a very easy question to ask. Of course they wanted goodwill. But that doesn't mean anything. We all want goodwill. But what these developers wanted wasn't just goodwill — of course they wanted that — they wanted something a lot more, something very concrete, something very specific because their businesses depended on it. They wanted specific legislation to be passed on a regular basis to give them the tax breaks, the financing,

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all the things that they needed.

Ladies and gentlemen, this was not about goodwill. That is not a defense to this case. It is not a defense to what Sheldon Silver did.

The second reason that you know that Sheldon Silver is quilty on the real estate scheme, the way that he used his official power to get Glenwood and Witkoff to move their business to Jay Goldberg. And you know why he did it, he did it so that he could get his kickbacks from Jay Goldberg.

Think about what happened here. These developers already had their tax cert attorneys. They had them with big established firms. They didn't go to Sheldon Silver and say, hey, can you give us some advice on which tax cert firm I should use? It was the opposite. Sheldon Silver went to them and asked them to move their business.

This is one of the documents that Glenwood had to sign to move their business from an established law firm -- Stroock, Stroock & Lavan -- to Jay Goldberg. You heard that the general counsel, Charles Dorego, used to be a lawyer at Stroock. It is a huge firm with an established practice but Sheldon Silver wanted Glenwood to move their business from these other firms to this two-person law firm that was paying him kickbacks. And that's what he did.

You learned there was no friendship with either Steve Witkoff or with the people at Glenwood. They dealt with each

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other purely in business. Steve Witkoff told you that he had lunches less than a handful of times with Sheldon Silver. what did he ask every time at those lunches? It is always about business, it was about the legislation that Steve Witkoff was interested in on behalf of his business. Business interest. But what does Sheldon Silver do? Sometime in 2004 he sets up a lunch with Steve Witkoff and at that lunch with Steve Witkoff Sheldon Silver lies to Steve Witkoff. He tells him that he has a friend in the tax cert business who needed some help, like it was some sort of charity case. He doesn't tell Steve Witkoff that he is going to get kickbacks on the side. He tells him that he has a friend who needed some help. And Steve Witkoff told you that when Sheldon Silver makes a request like that you don't want to alienate him. You don't want to say no. And so, Steve Witkoff sends his business, moves his business over to Jay Goldberg. Sheldon Silver made the request. It is just like it was with Dr. Taub. People didn't come to him for business. He wasn't some lawyer who was out there who was giving people advice. He hit people up using his official power. That's what he did.

And the same thing with Glenwood. You heard from Brian Meara about the beginning of the relationship with Glenwood when they were sending their business to the Goldberg It happened through the lobbyists. The lobbyists of Glenwood, who their job is to talk about official business,

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about legislation with Sheldon Silver and Sheldon Silver arranged the business to go from Glenwood to Goldberg & Iryami through the lobbyists because this was all about business.

Let's talk about why he did it. Why does he hit these firms up? You saw it in the financial records, the hidden financial records. You saw exactly what happened, how the kickbacks worked. Let's look at Government Exhibit 646-15. This is just one example of how it worked, of how it got set up.

Glenwood Management would send a check -- here is one for more than \$100,000 -- send a check to Jay Goldberg, step one.

Step two, Jay Goldberg figures out how much of a cut they're going to give as a kickback to Sheldon Silver. That's the handwriting, that's the math, \$26,000.

Step three. They write the check to Sheldon Silver. Nice bit of business. And look at the little -- it is hard to see on the screen but look at what Jay Goldberg says to Sheldon Silver in the cover letter when he sends the check: Enclosed herewith is a check in the amount of \$26,000 representing payment for your efforts in connection... What were those efforts? What did Sheldon Silver do to make \$26,000? He did The only thing he did was hit up Glenwood and Steve Witkoff for their business. All the work was done by Dara She told you that. There were no efforts that Sheldon Iryami.

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Silver put forward, he was getting money for nothing.

So, that brings us to the next reason that you know that Sheldon Silver is quilty of the real estate scheme. As he was making hundreds of thousands of dollars from these developers, from Glenwood in particular, he gave Glenwood what it wanted. We already talked about and went through that chart and talked about just how Glenwood, in 2011, got what it wanted but it wasn't just in 2011. They got 421-a renewed in 2003, they got it renewed again in 2007, they got it renewed in 2011, they got their PACB financing, they got their help with that methadone clinic.

Now, I expect that Mr. Molo, this afternoon, is going to walk you through all of these pro-tenant bills that the Assembly passed and try to tell you that it Sheldon Silver is totally pure, all he wanted to do was to help the tenants. here is what you have to remember: Those bills, they were all for show. You heard that at this trial. Those Assembly bills, Sheldon Silver knew that they were just staking out a position. The real work happened behind closed doors. The real legislation happened when Sheldon Silver, who was totally compromised getting all this money from Glenwood, is with the governor and the leader of the Senate figuring out just how the rent laws and the tax breaks are going to work. And time and time again Glenwood got what it wanted. It got what it needed. That is no coincidence.

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Richard Runes told you, we can look at his testimony, he told you that Glenwood was satisfied that the positions that they took were essentially the positions that got adopted.

Let's go to the next slide.

- "O How satisfied was Glenwood with the results of those negotiations?
- "A We were satisfied in that they did not adversely affect us."

That's all Glenwood needed. Glenwood wanted to make sure that their tax breaks stayed in effect and that's what they got.

Here is the next reason that you know that Sheldon Silver is quilty of the real estate scheme. Look what happened each time Glenwood got what it wanted. Each time Glenwood got 421-a passed -- each time -- Glenwood sent new buildings to Jay Goldberg. Each time.

In 2003, two of Glenwood's properties were with the Goldberg firm. All of this comes from Government Exhibit 750, that was the chart that Michael Hoenig, the chief finance guy at Glenwood, that he kept track of so he knew which all the different law firms that Glenwood was using for its attorneys. In 2003, as Dara Iryami testified, that was the number of buildings that Glenwood gave over to Goldberg initially.

What happens in 2003? 421-a gets renewed. Glenwood sends two new properties to Goldberg, doubles their business.

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And next year they sent two more properties.

Then, what happens in 2007? At that point Goldberg has six of the Glenwood properties. 421-a gets renewed and suddenly -- and you saw this on the chart, you saw how they moved the business from one firm to another -- 16 properties. Glenwood sends over 10 new properties to the Goldberg firm right after they got what they wanted because they know that this is what Sheldon Silver wants.

And then again, 2011, in 2011 there is still 16 properties, 421-a gets renewed, and what happens right at the beginning of 2012 -- and we will look at this a little bit more in a minute -- six more properties from Glenwood to Jay Goldberg. Each time. This is not a coincidence, ladies and gentlemen. Glenwood is rewarding Sheldon Silver each time they get what they want. Quid pro quo.

Now, I expect that Mr. Molo will try to tell you that none of this really matters because at the time that some of this was going on Glenwood did not know about the kickbacks but they learned about that in late 2011. So, how could it be a bribe if the bribers didn't even know about it? Well, you should reject this for two reasons:

First. While the developers might not have known at that time that Sheldon Silver was getting a cut, they sure knew that he wanted their business to go to Jay Goldberg. sending huge business to Jay Goldberg -- you saw a summary

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chart, Glenwood sent nearly \$3 million of business to Jay Goldberg at Sheldon Silver's request. So, they might not have known just how big the benefit to Sheldon Silver was, they may not have known how much money he was personally making, but they knew that Sheldon Silver wanted it and they knew that they were giving him a benefit.

Second reason. You know full well after that secret retainer gets signed that the top people at Glenwood knew, by early 2012, that Sheldon Silver was getting his secret cut, that he was getting his kickbacks. And what did they do? give him six more buildings. They do it again. So this idea that the bribers didn't even know that they were paying bribes is simply wrong. They knew they were giving him a benefit and in 2012 they knew exactly what that benefit was. And they continued to give him all that money.

The next reason you know that Sheldon Silver is quilty of the real estate scheme, the fifth reason: Silver tried to keep this from the developers as long as he could. He wanted to maximize the kickbacks and draw as little attention as humanly possible.

Remember how this whole thing came out? You heard this in the testimony of Dara Iryami.

Dara Iryami is the one who does all the work at the She does all the work. She has been working Goldberg firm. for Jay Goldberg her whole career, her first job out of law

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school. And in 2008 she starts getting concerned because there is no retainer in their files that mentions that Sheldon Silver is getting any money from these developers and she worries that they're in violation of the ethics rules so she tells Jay Goldberg. But Jay Goldberg is the one who is in charge of putting out the retainer agreements and she told you how even though she raised the issue, that they sat on it and it never went out. And so, another year and year and year passes where there is no disclosure, there is no written retainer, nowhere in writing is the fact that Sheldon Silver is getting a cut from all of these payments from the developers.

Then, it is 2011 and Dara Iryami sees reports that make her think that the disclosure rules in Albany are going to change and that suddenly the secret might get out, that Sheldon Silver might have to report that they're making money from -that he is making money from Goldberg & Iryami. So she asks Jay Goldberg to help them get their ducks in a row and that is what caused quite the problem because she is worried about her attorney ethics and she is worried that this is going to get out and so now Jay Goldberg is faced with a decision and Sheldon Silver is faced with a decision. They're going to have to tell the developers. They're going to have to tell them what's going on, what's really been going on for years.

Let's also talk about Steve Witkoff. Steve Witkoff told you about that meeting with Sheldon Silver and he doesn't

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know all this time. At the time that he tells Steve Witkoff that Jay Goldberg needed his business Jay Goldberg was already getting millions of dollars of business from Glenwood. Millions. And so this idea that he needed the business, it was a scam. And we will talk about this in a minute but when Sheldon Silver -- and they end up signing the secret retainer with Glenwood in 2012, they don't do it with Steve Witkoff. Steve Witkoff never gets a retainer that mentions Sheldon Silver. In 2013 he gets a retainer that mentions only Jay Goldberg getting fees from his business. No mention of Sheldon It is not until 2014, when law enforcement is digging in, that Jay Goldberg calls up Steve Witkoff and tells Steve Witkoff, oh, you didn't know that Sheldon Silver was getting paid? He actually tried -- you heard this from Steve Witkoff -- he tried to get Steve Witkoff to lie to say that he had known all along that Sheldon Silver was getting paid.

Ladies and gentlemen, this was a scam orchestrated by the Speaker of the Assembly.

So, let's look at what happened at the end of 2011 and the beginning of 2012 when, because of Dara Iryami's concern the truth was going to come out — or she thought it was going to come out and that's the next reason that you know that Sheldon Silver is guilty of the real estate scheme: The secret retainer.

That was Government Exhibit 700 that we showed you at

in there.

how that letter got signed.

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the beginning of this morning. This was a document -- this document was not in anybody's files at Glenwood. Remember what Michael Hoenig told you, he is the chief finance guy and he does all the real estate tax cert business. He does all of it. And what did he tell you? That he went back and looked in Glenwood's files and this secret retainer is not in there. Not

He also told you that there were retainer agreements in Glenwood's files that happened to be signed on the same day also dated January 18th, also signed by Charlie Dorego, the general counsel of Glenwood on behalf of all the buildings, and those retainers that are actually in Glenwood's files, those retainers don't say a word about money to Sheldon Silver. Not a word. Totally clean from the files. The only people at Glenwood who know about this are a few people at the very, very top because it was too dangerous for other people to know, too dangerous for anybody to keep it in a file. So, let's look at

You remember the phone call that Sheldon Silver made to Brian Meara in December of 2011? That call was made on December 28th, 2011. What else happened on that day? Sheldon Silver deposited a check from Jay Goldberg for \$114,000, on that same day and then Sheldon Silver calls up Jay Goldberg and then Sheldon Silver calls up Brian Meara and that's when he has the conversation with Brian Meara where he says -- for the

with -- nothing do with. It is too dangerous a topic.

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first time he indicates to Brian Meara that he is getting money from Jay Goldberg, from Glenwood, and he says to Brian Meara, oh, I just represent the LLCs and not Glenwood so it's okay. That's the conversation that Brian Meara wanted nothing to do

But Sheldon Silver wanted to keep the money coming in. \$114,000, you have to come up with some distinction to be able to keep the money coming in. And so, they had to figure out a way to put something down on paper to address Dara Iryami's concern but to keep it all totally buried and that's what they They end up having -- Richard Runes told you that he has a meeting with Sheldon Silver where they talk about how they're going to do the secret side letter, the secret retainer, not have retainer agreements that mention Sheldon Silver in Glenwood's files. Richard Runes told you that he thought that if you had those retainer agreements that mention Sheldon Silver, they might have to get filed somewhere, the secret could get out. And so, they signed the secret retainer and then they buried it. The only people that keep this in their files is the Jay Goldberg law firm because Dara Iryami needed it for her -- she thought she needed it to comply with her ethics rules. That is the only place that document was found.

Think about what is going on here. The Speaker of the Assembly is meeting with lobbyists, bringing in hundreds of thousands of dollars, setting up a whole process with letters

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that keep this whole thing totally secret so that he can keep getting paid. That is what's going on here, that is a crime, ladies and gentlemen.

Let's look at the next reason that you know that Sheldon Silver is quilty of this real estate scheme, because what did Glenwood do? They signed that retainer and they decided that they had no choice but to keep paying Sheldon Silver. No choice. Brian Meara wanted nothing to do with it, Richard Runes told you that it was too hot -- too hot of a subject -- but what else did Richard Runes tell you? He told you that they had the tiger by the tail. "If you hold the tiger by the tail, you have a difficult choice to make. Do you let go or not."

The one thing Glenwood could not do, the one thing they could not do was alienate Sheldon Silver and Sheldon Silver knew that. And so now they're faced with a choice. 2012 they're faced with a choice, do we keep paying him or do we cut him off? And Glenwood decides it is in their business interest to go all in, to keep paying Sheldon Silver because that is what Sheldon Silver wanted. And that, ladies and gentlemen, that's the bribe. They decide to keep paying Sheldon Silver because Sheldon Silver wanted it because they know that they are dependent on very specific pieces of legislation that they need Sheldon Silver to let through.

Let's look at the timing of how this happens.

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secret retainer was dated January 18th. It was signed on January 21st. What happens eight days later?

Eight days later, January 29th, the Goldberg firm asks for even more buildings to discuss with Litwin -- Leonard Litwin -- the head of Glenwood, new pieces. They want new products. The side letter is in place, the secret retainer is in place, let's get more.

What happens next day? The next day Jay Goldberg talks to Sheldon Silver. Fairly important.

And the next day after that, on the 31st, six new buildings to Jay Goldberg from Glenwood.

Leonard Litwin, Charles Dorego, Richard Runes, the top people at Glenwood and nobody else, they know what's going on and they make the decision to send six new buildings to Goldberg and Sheldon Silver is right in the middle of it.

Now, what do you think that Sheldon Silver and Jay Goldberg discussed on that call? We don't have a transcript of it but here is one of those places, ladies and gentlemen, where you can use your common sense. What do you think they talked about? Do you think they talked about the new pieces that Glenwood was going to get that Sheldon Silver was going to get paid off of? The timing tells you that pretty good because the next day six new pieces come to Goldberg.

And here is the thing: While that's happening and more business is going to Jay Goldberg, because of the way that FBN5sil3

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they did that secret retainer, the whole thing stays buried. Nobody knows -- nobody other than the people paying the kickbacks and Sheldon Silver getting the kickbacks. Nobody And that brings us to the next reason that you know that Sheldon Silver is guilty of the real estate scheme -because he had to keep it secret. He lied and lied, again and

again and again, to keep anyone from learning the truth. take some of these lies that you saw during this trial.

His disclosure forms. Government Exhibit 916 is his 2005 disclosure form. These forms require legislators to disclose each source of income that they are receiving, each source in capital letters. It's not complicated, folks. And what does Sheldon Silver disclose? He only discloses fees from Weitz & Luxenberg where he is of counsel. No mention of Goldberg & Iryami. Do you think this was some sort of accident?

What did Sheldon Silver get that year from Goldberg & Iryami in a single check? 2005, July, \$159,000 of Glenwood money through Goldberg & Iryami to Sheldon Silver. Not a word of that on that disclosure form. Each source. You don't think Sheldon Silver knew that that was a source of money? He knew and he chose to lie on his form because he couldn't let out the fact that he was on secret retainer to Glenwood who was making all this money in kickbacks from Goldberg & Iryami.

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How else did he lie? He lied to the public -- to the press and the public -- over and over again to keep secret the fact that he was on Glenwood's retainer.

You heard these audio recordings toward the end of this trial. I'm just going to play a little bit for you here, but listen to what Sheldon Silver says about his outside income. Listen to what he says about how he made his money. There is no doubt that he is lying to the press and to the public so that they do not know what he is up to. This is from Mav of 2008.

(Audiofile played)

Ladies and gentlemen, almost every sentence in that is Almost every sentence. My clients are individual a lie. people.

Glenwood? Witkoff? They're massive corporations.

Nothing to do with the political life. That's all they do is deal with the political life, they're dependent on the State.

They come to him because he has been a lawyer for 40 They were recommended to him. That's not true. He went to them to get their business because he wanted to make the money.

I'm being very clear -- he is being the opposite, he is lying -- I don't represent anybody with any impact on anything we do legislatively at the same time he is meeting

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with Glenwood and giving them what they want legislatively. They are individuals who, from some unfortunate circumstance are injured and I am called upon to represent them. That's not what happened.

You know this is a lie about the asbestos cases, too. He is not called upon to represent any of these people. He doesn't actually represent any of these people. He doesn't represent anybody at all. He passes on names and numbers and he doesn't even do that on the real estate side. On the real estate side he just gets paid, he just gets his kickbacks.

Everything is a lie and you saw that again and again and again. Every time he talked to the press. And these were not some hurried things, this was deliberate.

And remember how we talked about this at the beginning you have to ask yourself why people lie. Why is he doing that? He is the Speaker of the Assembly. He is lying because he had a huge criminal secret and he couldn't let it get out and he had to come up with a story for how he was making money and that was his story and it was a lie.

Can we go to the next recording?

I want to play you one more. (pause) We're going to skip it. They're in evidence. You can read -- you can listen to those recordings yourselves, Government's Exhibits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 -- all of those recordings, listen to them. It is Sheldon Silver telling you lies about how he made his money, to cover

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up the crimes that he was committing.

The one thing, just on this one, we are not going to play it but Government Exhibit 4, which is the recording of this, it starts off with Sheldon Silver making quite the admission. We have to make disclosure the key. Public disclosure prevents activities that may be in conflict.

So, he well knows the importance of telling the truth. He knows --

> MR. MOLO: The transcript is not in evidence.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: The recording is in evidence and you can listen it to it for yourselves, ladies and gentlemen. tells the public we have to make disclosure the key and he tells the public that the same time that he is lying about everything that he is disclosing -- he is lying on his disclosure forms.

We already talked about how he lied about how he spends hours every Friday reviewing case files. You know that that's not true. You know how he kept this secret and he lied to the people who he actually was close to about what he was doing. He didn't tell Arthur Luxenberg, Perry Weitz, or anybody at Weitz & Luxenberg that he was making all of this money from the real estate developers. Brian Meara, his friend of 42, years didn't tell him.

Here is something else, another thing that is very

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telling about what Sheldon Silver did to hide from the public what he was up to. In June of 2011 an ethics bill was passed and Sheldon Silver tried to take some credit for it. He puts out a statement -- and you saw this in the testimony of Michael Whyland, the press secretary, where he says: When this gets passed, transparency and accountability are the pillars of good government. This is June 13th, 2011, all about transparency.

Well, what happened exactly three weeks before this? Three weeks? Sheldon Silver took the million dollars that he had at Counsel Financial and he split it between himself and in his wife's name so that he could falsify his disclosure forms and keep all that money from the public. May 24th, a couple of weeks before he tells the public that disclosure and accountability and transparency are the key. He is taking steps to bury all that money that he is making.

What did Jordan Levy tell you about why he split that note, why he put more than \$400,000 in his wife's name? told you that directly. And this is another friend of Sheldon Silver's who took no joy in testifying at this trial. No joy. But, he told you the truth. He told you what Sheldon Silver told him about why he wanted to split that note: Because it would allow him to not have to disclose it in his annual financial statements, the financial filing he had to make as an elected official. And, ladies and gentlemen, that financial statement that he lied on, that's in evidence too. It is

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Government Exhibit 923 where he is asked about his investments and there he lists just himself, only his own investment at that point in Counsel Financial with the value K -- it is the first time that these values actually get split up in a way where you can tell about how much money he is making. And that's why he didn't want people to know about it anymore. is between \$300 and \$450,000. If he hadn't split the note it would have been close to a million dollars -- it would have been close to a million dollars and he did not want the public

to know how much money he had brought in from his schemes.

That's not the only way he kept all this from the You also heard testimony about something that was created by the governor called the Moreland Commission to investigate public corruption. The Moreland Commission decided that they wanted to find out about the outside income of legislators like Sheldon Silver. What did Sheldon Silver do as the leader of the Assembly? He got the Assembly to hire outside counsel to fight the Moreland Commission. He worked with Weitz & Luxenberg who got a subpoena from the Moreland Commission to fight that subpoena so that the records of his income would not be revealed.

I expect that Mr. Molo will tell you, and he said this in his opening statement, that there were all these institutional reasons why Sheldon Silver fought the Moreland Commission, that he was just protecting the Assembly. Well,

Summation - Mr. Goldstein

you know what? He was also protecting himself. Remember the first witness at this trial, Assemblywoman Amy Paulin from Westchester? She was asked about all these great lawyers that Sheldon Silver hired to represent the Assembly to fight the Commission. She told you she didn't understand the point. Why not just be honest about your income. Why not just turn it over. Look at what she said under questioning from Mr. Molo in cross-examination:

"A I was happy that somebody was looking at some of these things and I was not bothered by the fact that the Moreland Commission was investigating potential corruption in the legislature. I think that it is good to expose that because I value the institution, I think it is important to protect it, and I think that all of the corruption needs to stop."

That was not a view shared by Sheldon Silver. And what happened to that Commission? The commission got disbanded, you learned that, and the subpoenas were withdrawn.

So that, ladies and gentlemen, those are the reasons that you know that Sheldon Silver is guilty of the real estate scheme. He was on a secret retainer to the largest developer of luxury buildings in New York, he takes specific legislative action, and other official action to help that developer, he keeps secrets, he lies, and he does it all because he cares about the money. That is what he cared about.

Ladies and gentlemen, when you begin your

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deliberations tomorrow you are going to hear instructions from the Judge about the charges in this case and there are seven charges in this case based on all of the evidence that you have seen during this trial. There are three separate charges that relate to the asbestos scheme, there are three separate charges that relate to the real estate scheme, and there is a charge of money laundering for Sheldon Silver taking the money that he made from his crimes and moving it into all those private investments through Jordan Levy.

Let me just say a few things about these charges but what I ask of you to do is to pay very close attention to what Judge Caproni instructs you on the law. She will walk you through the elements of each of these charges that the government has to prove beyond a reasonable doubt. When you think about the evidence, you will know that every single one of those elements has been proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

Just to talk about them briefly:

Honest services mail fraud and honest services wire fraud on the asbestos scheme, and honest services mail fraud and honest services wire fraud for the real estate scheme; the core of these offenses is the same and it is what we have been discussing this entire morning. When Sheldon Silver took all those official actions to the benefit of Dr. Taub and to the benefit of the developers, was he motivated, was he influenced in any way by the money? That's the core of these charges and

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that is what you know very, very clearly from the evidence in this case. The evidence on that, that the money played even just a part of Sheldon Silver's motivation, the evidence on that is overwhelming. It is clear as day. It was always about the money for Sheldon Silver.

Now, one of these counts for the asbestos scheme is a mail fraud count and one is a wire fraud count, and the same is true on the real estate scheme. You will see in the instructions what that means. The government has to prove that there was a mailing that was done during the course of the scheme and that there was a wire, a telephone call that was done. And we don't need to spend a lot of time on that because these are not, I believe, in any real estate dispute, but you can know that Special Agent Deanna Pennetta who testified at some length and it was a little bit boring, but that was because she was going through for you all of the telephone calls and all of the wires and some of the mailings that are at issue for these counts. Here is a chart, Government Exhibit This is a chart of all of the asbestos wires and 1520. mailings that Special Agent Pennetta put together for you. tells you what you need to know about these mailings and these calls on the asbestos charge.

Special Agent Pennetta also told you about the wires and the phone calls in the real estate scheme. Remember the phone call from Sheldon Silver to Brian Meara on December 28th,

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you saw evidence of that? That is a wire in furtherance of the real estate scheme. That's all the government has to prove.

Mailings. You saw the mailings, all the checks that were sent by Goldberg & Iryami in the mail to Sheldon Silver as part of the real estate scheme.

So, there is plenty of mailings, plenty of wires and that will help prove honest services mail fraud and the honest services wire fraud.

When it comes to the counts of extortion -- just to be clear, the wires and the mailings that were introduced to you on the asbestos side, they were actually introduced to you by Gary Klein, by the managing attorney of Weitz & Luxenberg. told you about the phone records that he dealt with and he also told you about the mailings that Weitz & Luxenberg did with Sheldon Silver. You can look at his testimony for that.

Extortion. I expect that Judge Caproni will tell you that extortion in this context is not the sort of extortion where somebody is holding somebody up to get their money. This is a different kind of extortion, it is called extortion under color of official right. It means using your government power to get property from somebody. And that, ladies and gentlemen, that you also know is what happened here. The property that he got were the leads from Dr. Taub -- the information, the highly valuable information that Dr. Taub gave to Sheldon Silver that contained the names and the contact information for people with

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mesothelioma. These are things that you heard of at this trial law firms pay a fortune for. Sheldon Silver got those leads from Dr. Taub and passed them on to Weitz & Luxenberg and he did that using his official power. That is extortion.

On the real estate side, he got the real estate developers to move their tax business from other law firms to Goldberg & Iryami. That's the property that he extorted from the developers.

You will also hear an instruction about venue which simply means that the crimes had to take place here in the Southern District of New York. They all did.

You will hear an instruction about the statute of limitations, whether or not these crimes, these schemes continued past the beginning of 2010. They all did. asbestos scheme, the real estate scheme, these things were all happening, were all past 2010.

Before we get to money laundering I want to say one thing about the honest services fraud and extortion charges involving the asbestos scheme that I expect you are going to hear a lot from Mr. Molo about this afternoon. You will hear in those instructions what is required by a public official getting something in return or in exchange for the use of his official authority. If you recall, at the end of Dr. Taub's testimony on cross-examination Mr. Molo had him look at a draft agreement -- not a final -- at a draft agreement that the

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government had given his lawyer about an agreement not to prosecute him if he told the truth. I would not be surprised if Mr. Molo stands up this afternoon and waves that draft in front of you and says, see? This proves that there was no exchange between Dr. Taub and Sheldon Silver because the draft, in one sentence there is the word "exchange" and in the final agreement that word isn't there.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, you have already heard that Dr. Taub is not on trial here so this whole issue is irrelevant, it is a side show. Dr. Taub did not need to intend to commit a crime. But what I ask you to do is to look at the final agreement that Dr. Taub actually saw. The draft he said was, he saw -- he said his lawyers dealt with, he didn't know about it. But the final version -- the final version -- he wanted to make sure was accurate and he signed it. Defense Exhibit 27. Look at that agreement. It requires him to tell the truth which he did and as I told you at the outset of this case if you believe Dr. Taub, the asbestos scheme is His testimony proves that these grants were in exchange, from Sheldon Silver's perspective, for those referrals. has to tell the truth. And look also at what Dr. Taub admitted to in that agreement, it is exactly what he admitted to you He says in that agreement that he referred numerous patients to Sheldon Silver because he wanted to develop a relationship with Sheldon Silver where he could ask for

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official benefits and then he did, in fact, ask for official benefits and he received them. That, ladies and gentlemen, that is sending something of value -- these patients -- to a politician so that he will give things to you as opportunities That's what the law -arise.

MR. MOLO: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: What is that you will hear in an instruction that we talked about before as what the law requires? So, I ask you, when you listen to Mr. Molo about this issue, look at what Dr. Taub told you and look at what he actually signed. The whole thing is a non-issue.

So, ladies and gentlemen, there has been a mountain of evidence in this case and it came in very quickly. We moved through trial very, very quickly. You saw 25 witnesses, a lot of documents, and I have now been talking to you for a very long time and I'm about to sit down. I have not covered nearly all of the evidence -- you don't want me to -- but this evidence establishes beyond a reasonable doubt that Sheldon Silver is quilty of all of the charges in this case. All of them.

Before I sit down I want you to step back and look at the big picture. The big picture of what the evidence has shown and what the defenses have been because it is actually pretty simple. It is not that complicated. When you step back

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and you consider the evidence as a whole three things could not be any clearer:

First. These were the defendant's schemes. We are here today because of what the defendant, Sheldon Silver, did. He set these schemes in motion. He is the one who hit up Dr. Taub for cases once he learned that Dr. Taub was interested in research money. He was the one who chose to use his state power over the biggest developers in the city in order to get them to send their business to Jay Goldberg so that he could get his kickbacks. He was the one who chose to use taxpayer money -- not Weitz & Luxenberg money, not private money -taxpayer money to pay for Dr. Taub's research so that he could get all the financial benefit in return. He set this up.

The second thing, very straightforward, you know the defendant is guilty because he lied about it over and over He could not let his secret get out. He lied to his friends at Weitz & Luxenberg, he lied to Steve Witkoff to get money out of him, he lied to the press, he lied to the public, he lied to his constituents, he lied to his fellow members of the Assembly. Why do that, ladies and gentlemen? He did it because he was committing crimes.

Third. You know that Sheldon Silver was motivated at least in part by the money. That could not be any clearer and that proves he is quilty because now that his secrets have been revealed there is no denying the quid -- no denying it -- there FBN5sil3

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is no denying the quo. The only question is what motivated And if you find that money played any part, then he is quilty. And, you know? There are 4 million reasons why you know the money played a part.

So, it is soon going to be the defense's turn to talk I have touched on a few of the defense arguments that I expect they will make during the summation. I expect there will be others that I haven't had time to talk about. But when you listen to Mr. Molo stand before you, for all the arguments that he makes ask yourself two questions: First, then why the lies and the deception? Second, did it really have nothing to do with the money? Really? Keep those questions in mind as you listen to the defense because the defense needs you to believe that the only thing motivating Sheldon Silver was friendship and goodwill because they know that if you find that the money played any role at all, they he that he is quilty and you well know the money played a role and that is why he lied.

So, it is soon going to be your turn, ladies and gentlemen, to evaluate the evidence for yourselves and in doing so we ask you, just as my colleague Ms. Cohen did at the beginning of this case, to listen carefully to the Judge's instructions on the law, to follow them, and we ask you to use your common sense, the same tried and true common sense that you use in your everyday lives that you have developed over your lifetimes of dealing with people and situations, the

common sense that tells you when a story doesn't ring true or when something doesn't seem right. I ask you to take a step back, look at all of the facts uncovered during the course of this trial keeping your good sense in mind and the evidence viewed through your common sense points to only one conclusion and that is that the defendant is guilty as charged.

And just one more thing to consider. In response to all the evidence packed, stacked so powerfully against him, the defense continues to claim that all of this was politics as usual. Politics as usual. You must reject that.

MR. MOLO: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: To taint your fellow legislators and the democratic process with your own corruption and say that that's politics as usual, it is not even close, not by a mile. This, ladies and gentlemen, was bribery. This was extortion. This was corruption. The real deal. Do not let it stand.

Don't let it stand.

Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, ladies and gentlemen. We are going to break for lunch. Do not discuss the case. You have a little more to listen to before you can start discussing it but don't discuss it or talk about anything else in the courtroom and I will see you at 2:00.

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                (Jury not present)
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               THE COURT: Okay, folks. 2:00.
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               MS. COHEN: Thank you, your Honor.
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                (Luncheon recess)
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                (Continued next page)
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AFTERNOON SESSION 1 2 2:00 p.m. 3 (Jury not present) 4 THE COURT: Please be seated, everybody. 5 MR. COHEN: Your Honor, may I address some things 6 before you call in the jury? 7 THE COURT: Yes. MR. COHEN: Number one, I don't believe your Honor 8 9 formally substituted the alternate juror. I know your Honor 10 said she was going to do it, but I don't know if that juror 11 knows he or she is going to be a juror. 12 THE COURT: I believe that is the case, that they're 13 I just moved everybody down a slot. aware. 14 MR. COHEN: Secondly, your Honor, I noted during 15 Mr. Goldstein's summation, that he vouched for witnesses, I believe improperly, specifically saying that Mr. Meara told the 16 17 truth, and later on, if I heard it correctly, that Dr. Taub told the truth. 18 I don't think that's a proper argument for the 19 20 government to be making, and they should be admonished against 21 doing so again. 22 THE COURT: Don't do that in your rebuttal. 23 MR. MASTER: Yes, your Honor. 24 THE COURT: You're rebutting? 25 MR. MASTER: I am, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Anything else before we bring the jury in?

Mr. Molo, do you want me to call your break halfway through, or do you want to call your own break?

MR. MOLO: I think I have a convenient spot to break, if that's okay, Judge.

THE COURT: That's fine.

We're missing a juror.

(Continued on next page)

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(In open court)

THE COURT: Okay, ladies and gentlemen, as was the case this morning, we will take a break about halfway through Mr. Molo's summation.

Just so there is no question, alternate number one is now juror number 12.

Do you understand that?

JUROR: Yes.

THE COURT: Thank you. Perfect.

Mr. Molo.

MR. MOLO: Thank you, your Honor.

Good afternoon. Sheldon Silver did not sell his There was no quid pro quo. He is not quilty. office.

We've been sitting here -- you've been sitting here patiently for the last three weeks or so, and you've sat quietly and taken notes and paid attention.

Now your job shifts. Your job becomes a more active job. Your job now is to decide the case and to decide the fate of Mr. Silver.

MR. MASTER: Objection, your Honor.

MR. MOLO: It's an awesome responsibility to sit in judgment of another person. It's almost a god-like function that you're going to be asked to perform or that you will perform, you've sworn to perform.

And I hope and I trust that each of you have summoned

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the best in yourself to do the right thing and to make the best decision you possibly can, judging the facts and following the law.

On behalf of Mr. Silver and my colleagues, I want to thank all of you for being here and taking your time away from your families and your jobs, for being attentive, for being patient.

I think, next to serving your country in the military, there is no greater service that any of us can perform for our country than to serve as a juror because, in doing so, you're functioning as part of the administration of justice, the administration of justice.

By that I mean following the law, administering the law, as it has been decided by congress, signed in to law by the president.

Not just the way we may feel about an issue, not just the way we may think of something being right or wrong or something being thrown at you and saying, aha. This is the way you should look at this, whether something is right or wrong. The administration of justice, and that means following the law.

Each of you knew, when you were seated in this case, that this is an important case. And the fact that we had opening statements in this august courtroom and we're now here today for that final argument tells you the same thing.

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Obviously, the courtroom is as packed as it was for the opening statement. I know you've been faithful to your obligations. You have paid attention to the evidence.

You have not read about the case in the newspaper. It's a big case. You know who it's the biggest case for is Mr. Silver. At the end of the day, at the end of the trial, the issue is will you find him guilty of having committed a crime.

The evidence and the law does not support that. question is did he commit a quid pro quo. Did he engage in a quid pro quo, this for that. The answer is no. Absolutely no. He committed no crime.

Now, you're going to hear from Judge Caproni tomorrow morning read a whole set of instructions about how you should consider the evidence that you heard over the last couple of weeks and how you should decide this case. I'm going to touch on a few of those things.

One of them I want to touch on right now is the burden of proof, the burden of proof. The prosecutors have an absolute obligation to prove their case, each and every element -- not just part of it, not just some of it, not just sort of maybe a little bit of it -- every element beyond a reasonable doubt, beyond a reasonable.

Judge Caproni is going to tell you what that means. Basically ask yourself, do I have a doubt? Is this something

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that I would go forward with on an important matter in my life, that I would trust what I'm seeing and what I'm deciding beyond a reasonable doubt.

Because Mr. Silver, for all of what we heard, the speaker, the man who appoints these people and these jobs, Weitz & Luxenberg, everything that we heard, Golberg & Iryami -- Mr. Silver is presumed innocent, presumed innocent.

That is his right under the United States Constitution. It's a right that every one of us has, and that is why you are here today, because we welcome the opportunity to have these charges brought before each of you and decided by you because Mr. Silver is presumed innocent and because these prosecutors must prove to you beyond a reasonable doubt what they've alleged.

Now, I promised you three things at opening statement. First I told you that this was a strange criminal case because no harm had occurred. I also told you you'd likely hear things and see things that you might not like, might even make you feel a little uncomfortable. Third, that you would see that no crime had been committed.

Now, as to the first, despite all the bluster and bravado we heard, opening statements, during witness examinations, this morning during summation about corruption and greed and a secret pot of money.

Do you remember that some? A secret pot of money.

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We're going to talk about that later.

The prosecutors have failed to demonstrate that any crime had occurred. Now, when the case began, you might have thought, well, this is a public corruption case. I'm going to hear about Mr. Silver having cash delivered to his office or there will be tapes of secret meetings or that there would be evidence by someone who said, you know, I paid him off.

There was none of it, absolutely none of it. You heard instead about the State of New York supporting one of the most prominent cancer doctors at one of the most prominent medical institutions in the city, if not the world.

You heard from several witnesses how hideous the disease is that that doctor tries to treat and that that doctor is working to find a cure for that and that funding is for him solid.

But the state was doing a good thing by supporting that research. New York has got one of the highest incidents of mesothelioma Dr. Taub testified. It's third or fourth in of 50 states.

You heard how tenants benefited for the first time in many, many years with a better tenant regulation law. You heard about people who were suffering from that terrible disease, mesothelioma, actually going to the finest law firm in America to deal with that and obtaining some economic justice for the wrongs that were done them.

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You heard about Glenwood and Witkoff, the developers, getting excellent representation from Golberg & Iryami on their tax certiorari matters.

You also heard about Mr. Silver being paid a referral fee by Weitz & Luxenberg and by being paid a referral fee by Golberg & Iryami. You might remember there were many witnesses that were asked the question, are referral fees common? Are referral fees allowed?

Every one of them, two a person, said referral fees are industry standard; that there is nothing wrong with someone accepting a referral fee. But yet the prosecutors have tried to blow this up into something that's nefarious about a referral fee.

And the referral fee that we heard that Mr. Silver was paid was the standard fee that is paid in those types of cases. He was paid essentially a third of a third on the cases from Weitz & Luxenberg. And Golberg & Iryami paid him the same percentage of their fee as they were getting from the tax reduction that they achieved for the client.

When we heard today this morning about step two, Goldberg has to calculate Mr. Silver's referral fee, that was just playacting. There was no calculation. It was a percentage of their percentage. It was a standard fee.

We heard a lot, especially at the end, about this business about ask yourself, was he motivated by the money.

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Was he motivated by the money.

Well, you know what? It's okay to be motivated by the It's not okay to be motivated by the money and to do it in connection with an illegal guid pro quo.

Why is it okay to be motivated by the money? Because New York and all other 50 states have adopted this citizen legislator model.

Our legislators in the state of New York are part-time. We heard from our first witness, Ms. Paulin, that they're in session about six months of the year, and that they're in session two or three days. Sometimes it's a little more; sometimes a little less.

Almost all of them, unless you're in Ms. Paulin's situation where she's got a very wealthy husband, they're able to work and have other jobs.

There are things that come from that. There are challenges that come along with that, but as a result of having this citizen legislator model, we're able to bring people into government who have experiences that are broader than what would be there if it was just a full-time legislator. That could be right; it could be wrong. That right now is the law. It has been since the 1700's in New York.

Now, I said that you might hear about things that you don't like as a result of that. We did hear about a legislator directing state grants to organizations, worthy organizations,

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but state grants to organizations in which they had a strong personal connection.

We also heard about a legislator giving a proclamation, a resolution, to someone they knew. We even heard about a legislator taking action on a bill that could have theoretical or maybe even real impact on the legislator's financial resources. We heard about all of those things. But I'm not here to defend what Assembly Member Amy Paulin has done.

Because, if you recall, Ms. Paulin, who voted for Mr. Silver for speaker seven times and came in to testify against him, said that she didn't want to answer my questions. She wanted to argue and make speeches.

She testified that the prosecutors met with her and several other members of the assembly on a number of occasions or a number of them together -- excuse me.

She testified that there were a number of them that were interviewed, and she was picked. She was picked as their poster child of good government. This was the person that was the hand-picked selection of these prosecutors.

You'll recall, when I confronted her with the proclamations for a major donor that she had made and the grants to the organization where she'd worked -- do you remember that?

Believe me. I'm not saying it's not a good

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organization. I'm also not saying it's not worthy of receiving that, but she did that. She gave a grant to an organization where she was the executive director. She also gave the grant to the Westchester Opera and goes to their parties.

I'm not suggesting that there's something wrong with that, but she did it. We also heard evidence about her family's wealth portfolio and how it included significant holdings like stock in Con Ed and BP while she was the chair of the Energy Committee.

She actually held hearings where the CEO of Con Ed came and testified before her, and her husband owned between \$100,000 and \$150,000 in stock in that company.

She repeatedly sponsored a bill that would have required all New York children to get a vaccination, and that vaccination was from a drug that was manufactured by a company called Merck. And Merck happened to be a company that her husband owned between \$100,000 and \$150,000 dollars in stock in.

Do you remember how she responded when she was confronted with all of this, the good government representative that the prosecutors trotted out here as their first witness?

Here was her testimony. I asked her:

- "Q. Is there anything wrong with what you did?
- 24 "A. You're making me think about it.
 - "Q. I don't know.

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"A. Well, I'm actually going to be much more careful and perhaps advise my husband and that we should not be owning stock that I have a relationship to."

That's what the good government representative said, the person the prosecutors brought to you. They're probably all going to march together in the Thanksgiving parade.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. MOLO: She's probably out blowing up the balloons right now.

> MR. GOLDSTEIN: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. MOLO: So what I'm saying to you is what I said in the opening statement. It's virtually impossible for someone to serve in this citizen legislator model and not have some form of conflict.

Again, I'm not saying that Ms. Paulin committed a I'm not saying she did anything wrong. I'm just crime. illustrating that conflicts are inherent in this process.

Now, as I told you at the outset, absolutely, absolutely no crime has been committed. The prosecutors have a theory, and that theory, as I told you, was sort of based on looking at life through dirty windows.

What we heard in this morning's argument and what we saw throughout the trial, that if a fact gets in the way of

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Summation - Molo

that theory, you ignore it. If you can't ignore it, you twist it, and you try and shape it to make it fit the theory, rather than the facts being the facts and applying the law to the facts.

I'm going to review all of the evidence, but I want to address a few specific jury instructions that the judge is going to give you.

Now, Judge Caproni is not only going to read her instructions to you tomorrow, but you're going to get a set of these to take back to the jury room with you on paper.

While there are seven counts, as we saw earlier, in the charges against Mr. Silver, they really boil down, all of them, to this question of was there an illegal guid pro quo. The answer to that is no.

Did Mr. Silver sell his office? The answer to that is no. Was there this illegal this for that? The answer to that is no.

Now, the prosecutors' primary charges are what I'll call honest services fraud and extortion. In the honest services fraud, Judge Caproni is going to explain to you that first the prosecutors will tell you that there must -- she's going to tell you that the prosecutors have to prove that there was a scheme to defraud the public of its honest services and, if they fail to prove that scheme, then you cannot find Mr. Silver guilty. You must acquit.

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Judge Caproni will tell you second that the prosecutors must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Mr. Silver participated in a scheme knowingly, willfully, and with a specific intent to defraud.

It's not enough that he did the acts that the prosecutors are claiming that Mr. Silver did or that maybe we've heard many witnesses testify to and maybe undisputed. It's not enough.

He's got to have undertaken those acts with a corrupt intent. The prosecutors must prove that beyond a reasonable doubt.

Third, Judge Caproni is going to tell you that the prosecutors must prove beyond a reasonable doubt bribes or kickbacks as part of the scheme and that there was a quid pro quo.

She will also tell you, if we could put it up on the screen, first that the government must prove that there was a quid pro quo. A quid pro quo is Latin, and it means this for that. It's part of the instructions you're going to get.

Beyond that you're going to hear that if you find that Mr. Silver understood that the benefits were provided solely to cultivate goodwill or to nurture a relationship with a person or entity who provided the benefit and not in exchange for any official action, then this element will not have been proven.

Goodwill, nurturing relationship. You remember I

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asked those questions. We're going to talk about that in a minute.

If this occurred through goodwill, the nurturing of a relationship, not in exchange for an official action, the prosecutors have failed to prove their case, and you must acquit.

On the extortion charges, the judge will instruct you that, first, the prosecutors have to prove that Mr. Silver was a public official, and he is and was during these events.

You'll also have to be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that Mr. Silver obtained property that was not legitimately owed to the public office that he occupied.

"Property" has a very specific meaning here. Judge Caproni is going to tell you that the term "property" means money and intangible things of value that are capable of being transferred and given from one person to another.

As, with the honest services charge, she's going to show you that if you find Mr. Silver understood that the property at issue was given solely to cultivate goodwill or nurture a relationship, you must acquit.

There's also a money laundering charge. You don't get to that until you've found that these other crimes have been committed. I'm not going to address the jury instructions with respect to that.

I'm going to next talk about real estate because

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that's where they ended. I want to talk about real estate.

The real estate allegations are bizarre to say the The prosecutors have charged that supposedly from 2000 -- this is what they've come up with, that from 2000 until 2015, there was this scheme and that Mr. Silver was taking bribes from Glenwood and Witkoff in the form of Goldberg referral fees in exchange for Mr. Silver taking favorable official action to benefit them and specifically in this 2011 real estate legislation that we talked about.

There were charts. Remember we were marking on the That's what they've charged. This makes absolutely no sense.

The testimony of everyone involved is clear that there was no quid pro quo. Mr. Runes and Mr. Meara were clear that during the over two decades that Mr. Silver was the speaker, he never asked Glenwood for anything in exchange for taking legislative action.

It was also clear that Glenwood never paid anything to Mr. Silver in exchange for some official action. They keep talking about Mr. Silver was on the payroll.

Mr. Silver wasn't on any payroll. He was on Weitz & Luxenberg's payroll for a limited amount, and then he also got a referral fee. But he wasn't on Glenwood's payroll. wasn't on Mr. Witkoff's payroll.

He received a referral fee, just as any lawyer would,

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Summation - Molo

just as Dara Iryami told you any lawyer would, from Golberg & Iryami. And Mr. Silver had plenty of opportunities over that lengthy period of time to help out Glenwood if he wanted to, but he never did.

The transcript, if we may.

Mr. Runes was asked, "During the entire time that you've been working for Glenwood?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Plenty of bills have come up in those last 21 years that might affect Glenwood's interests? Is that correct?

"A. Yes."

Mr. Meara's testimony:

"Q. Mr. Silver did not demand from you something of value in exchange for taking legislative action, did he?

"A. No."

Mr. Witkoff also told you that he never gave

Mr. Silver anything in exchange for an official action.

Mr. Witkoff was asked by me, question:

- "Q. Basically, Mr. Silver said this is a pretty good guy. Why don't you throw him some business; is that right?
- 21 "A. That's right -- yes.
 - "Q. And at that time Mr. Silver did not tell you that he wanted you to send Goldberg business in exchange for him doing something for you, did he?

25 "A. No.

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"Q. In fact, you did not give Mr. Goldberg business in exchange for Mr. Silver's specific exercise of his official authority in some ways; is that right?"

That was Mr. Witkoff's testimony.

"A. No."

And Mr. Silver never did anything for the Witkoff Group, and he never did anything, never took any official acts for Glenwood.

Now, the timing here establishes that there was no quid pro quo. As I told you, the developers under this theory -- and it is just that -- didn't even know that a bribe was being paid when it supposedly was being paid. What kind of bribe is that? It has to be the strangest guid pro quo ever.

How could Glenwood and Witkoff begin paying a bribe to Mr. Silver to take favorable action on the 2011 rent regulation laws when they didn't find out -- which were passed in June by the way, of 2011, which they didn't find out.

Glenwood found out at the end of 2011, early 2012, that Mr. Silver was getting a referral fee from Goldberg, and Witkoff didn't find out until much later.

What did Mr. Runes say when he was asked about this? "Q. And to be absolutely clear, Mr. Runes, all of what you testified to concerning this letter -- " that's the side letter --

"Q. -- and the disclosure and Mr. Silver being paid a referral

Summation - Molo

- fee -- all of this happened in January of 2012; correct? 1
- 2 "A. Yes.
- 3 "Q. Maybe the very end of 2011; correct?
- 4 "A. It started perhaps.
- "Q. And, at that point in time, you said no one at Glenwood was 5
- 6 aware that Mr. Silver was being paid referral fees by
- 7 Mr. Goldberg; correct?
- "A. Correct. 8
- 9 "Q. This is long, long after the rent regulation of 2011 was 10 passed: correct?
- "A. Yes." 11

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- Mr. Meara said the same thing. Mr. Silver has been consistently pro tenant. You heard nothing other than that during the course of the trial.
- The Democratic Conference in the assembly of which he is the leader is overwhelmingly pro tenant, and Glenwood executives like Charlie Dorego -- you might remember this because it was kind of an odd moment in the trial.
- I was examining Mr. Runes, and he testified that Mr. Dorego, the president of Glenwood, said Mr. Silver was so extreme in his pro tenant views he was insane. That was the word he used "insane." That this is not exactly how you would expect someone at Glenwood to describe a legislator or a legislative leader that they had in their pocket.
 - Mr. Runes testified that Mr. Silver consistently

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- opposed Glenwood.
- "Q. Do you believe that Mr. Silver always voted against 2
- 3 Glenwood? Is that right?
- "A. Uniformly. 4
 - "O. Uniformly?
- "A. Yes." 6

Mr. Silver was not in Glenwood's pocket. Mr. Silver was not in Witkoff's pocket. The final law and history leading up to that 2011 rent law demonstrates that there was no quid pro quo. Everyone conceded that rent regulation didn't get better for tenants from the period much about 2003 to 2011.

I asked Mr. Meara that. I asked Mr. Runes about that, and we heard that consistently, that it wasn't a good time for tenants. It was sort of a stalemate.

Mr. Silver was able in that 2011 session -- and I got this out of Mr. Runes and Mr. Meara -- he was able to link rent regulations to something called a property tax cap bill which the senate wanted; right?

By that linkage -- remember there was this imbalance where the senate could say, we're not going to vote on it, and, therefore, we'll let the rent laws expire. So they had the upper hand.

What Mr. Silver did -- and Mr. Meara testified to this and Mr. Runes -- was that Mr. Silver was able to get these things linked together so that there was this property tax cap

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that expired in 2016, but it was closer in time, and 421a is also linked in there as well.

Now, I showed you numerous pro-tenant bills through Mr. Meara and Mr. Runes, I'm not going to go through that again, but these pro-tenant bills died in the senate.

We heard today that they weren't real bills. They weren't going to get a chance to pass, but yes. They weren't going to pass because the senate wasn't going to pass them.

But they were a clear, definitive statement of what the assembly was doing and, more specifically, what Mr. Silver was doing.

The final 2011 bill actually made better things better for tenants. The threshold for deregulated apartments in what is called the luxury decontrol based on tenant's income went up from \$175,000 to \$200,000 and made it harder to deregulate apartments.

The threshold luxury decontrol also went up from \$2,000 to \$2,500 a month, again, making it harder to deregulate apartments.

The final bill made it harder for landlords to hike up tenants' rents on these individual apartment improvement costs. Again, I'm not going to go through all the detail. It's in the record. You can trust your memories. You'll have the exhibits. You can see what's there when you go back to deliberate.

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The final bill also limited how much and how often landlords could increase rent when a regulated apartment became vacant.

Mr. Meara testified these were all pro-tenant bills. What was the result? The major pro-tenant changes in the rent regulation in 20 years, I asked Mr. Meara:

"Q. So for this period of time, between 2003 and 2011, there have been no improvements to tenants in the rent regulation? "A. That's correct.

"O. But in 2011, there were significant improvements for tenants in the rent regulation law, weren't there? "A. I would say so."

The prosecutors have done nothing, nothing to refute that. It doesn't matter whether Glenwood could live with it. It doesn't matter if Glenwood thought, well, you know, it could have been worse.

The fact is this was a negotiated bill. It was a pro-tenant bill. It was reached as a result of a compromise. We heard zero testimony, zero evidence about what the senate's position was until I dragged it out of Mr. Runes with their chart, not that Mr. Runes fought me, but the prosecutors didn't submit to you or provide to you the evidence that the senate was overwhelmingly against any improvements to rent regulation laws that favored tenants or changes that favored tenants.

We never heard what the governor's position was.

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never heard what all the positions were that might have been reflected in Mr. Silver's caucus.

All we heard was that there was a rent regulation. Ιt didn't matter. It was a pro-tenant bill that Mr. Silver passed, and you heard Mr. Runes from his lips, and you saw on this screen say that Mr. Silver uniformly voted against Glenwood.

This is a theory without evidence, more looking at life through dirty windows.

As for private meetings with a lobbyist, the secret meeting that we heard about today, this private meeting. Remember when I asked Mr. Meara about that when he made a little joke.

I asked Mr. Meara who was the lobbyist, the question". "Q. And there's no law that prohibits you that you're aware of that prohibits you from meeting with legislators one on one; right?

"A. If there were, I would be in big trouble."

THE COURT: The Court actually commented, "You would be out of business."

There's no law. There's no rule. There's no regulation. There's no prohibition against a lobbyist meeting one-on-one with a legislator. That is what lobbyists do.

We heard no testimony, no evidence to suggest otherwise, other than the suggestion that, aha, it was a secret

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Summation - Molo

meeting where Glenwood would reveal a secret strategy. 1

You know, Brian Meara actually said -- I don't know if you heard this part of his testimony or remember it closely when you did hear it, if we may, Brian Meara actually said that the law that was passed was actually less favorable for Glenwood than what it wanted.

Can we put that up, please.

"Q. Now, do you recall --"

This is me asking Mr. Meara"

- "Q. Now, do you recall how the ultimate legislation compared to Mr. Runes' proposal?
- "A. I believe it went a little further than he -- I believe --I can't reconstruct it exactly, but I believe it went even a little further for tenant protection than we had offered."

So Glenwood didn't get what it wanted, according to the Glenwood lobbyist.

The prosecutors also failed to mention that Mr. Silver wasn't even primarily responsible for negotiating the bill. He had put in charge Jim Yates. It's a name that we heard several times during the course of this trial, during the course of the testimony.

Mr. Yates is a retired, respected, highly respected -even the prosecutors' legislator witness, Ms. Paulin, acknowledged that Mr. Yates is a highly respected former judge and lawyer who was counsel to Mr. Silver.

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It is clear that Mr. Yates -- we heard from several witnesses -- was the point person in negotiating these rent regulations.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: Objection, your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. MOLO: What's also clear is that the law emerged as a compromise.

Mr. Silver's pro-tenant positions have been long The bills that he sponsored we showed you made that known. clear. And no amount of argument, no amount of avoiding facts, no amount of twisting facts is going to change that.

The prosecutors also suggested that there was something improper about how Glenwood hired Golberg & Iryami in 1997. There was not.

There's no evidence that Glenwood hiring Golberg & Iryami occurred for any illegal purpose. The prosecutors did not call a single witness from Glenwood itself. We did not hear from Mr. Dorego. We did not hear from Mr. Litwin. I understand Mr. Litwin is elderly, but we did not hear from him.

We also didn't hear from his daughter who was involved in running the business as well. They instead offered you Mr. Meara and Mr. Runes, who are perfectly fine individuals, who were lobbyists for Glenwood, but they were not Glenwood Management.

Both Mr. Runes and Mr. Hoenig told you that it was

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Leonard Litwin who made the decision to hire Golberg & Iryami for tax certiorari work.

So you have no evidence, none, that Golberg & Iryami was hired for any improper purpose. They were well-qualified to do tax certiorari work.

It was insulting for Ms. Iryami to have to hear that during the examination by the prosecutors that while your firm is not some giant firm and there is this other firm out there that's a bigger firm, implying really that they weren't good at what they do.

Jay Goldberg has decades of experience in tax certiorari business. We heard that. We also heard that he used to sit on the New York City Tax Commission. We also heard that Ms. Iryami is highly experienced for two decades and that she serves on several leadership roles and bar committees that specialize in this area.

Glenwood hired and continued to retain Golberg & Iryami because Golberg & Iryami did good work. I asked Mr. Runes the question:

"Q. And you have no reason to doubt the bona fides of Mr. Goldberg or Ms. Iryami as tax certiorari lawyers; Mr.

Runes?

"A. No, sir.

"Q. They did good work for Glenwood, as far as you knew?

A. Yes, sir.

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And over time, they were rewarded with more business? you aware of that?

"A. Yes, sir."

Mr. Hoenig confirmed that, the internal control person. And the reduced Glenwood's property tax obligations to the City of New York.

By the way, just so we're all clear, the State of New York has nothing to do with tax certiorari business. It's a city agency that deals with this. It's the City of New York that Golberg & Iryami are practicing before. They're not practicing before the State of New York. The legislature specifically has nothing to do with tax certiorari work.

Glenwood rewarded Golberg & Iryami for the good work. And, if tax certiorari shifted to them from other firms, it's because they did good work, and they deserved it.

Mr. Witkoff's hiring of Goldberg was also legitimate. The prosecutors also claim that there was something wrong about how The Witkoff Grouped hired Golberg & Iryami in 2005. There was not.

Mr. Witkoff told you that he did not hire Golberg & Iryami as some sort of bribe from Mr. Silver. Mr. Witkoff had Golberg & Iryami vetted. Remember. He said this.

He testified -- he used the word "vetted" by a woman named Sarah Parnes in his office, and that's somebody who actually had the responsibility of dealing with the tax

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certiorari folks.

It wasn't Mr. Witkoff himself. To use a phrase commonly used these days, that was sort of below his paygrade. He was the bigshot at the top of the company, and Ms. Parnes was the person that actually vetted the tax certiorari firms and actually dealt with them.

He asked Ms. Parnes, vet Golberg & Iryami, and she came back and said, they're good. They're good enough for us to hire.

So Witkoff hired them. He clearly said he was doing it as a favor to Mr. Silver, a person who he had known out and about, and Witkoff wanted to generate goodwill with Mr. Silver, not bribe him.

Remember the question that Mr. Witkoff was asked: "Q. And at the time Mr. Silver did not tell you that he wanted you to send Goldberg business in exchange for him doing something for you, did he?

"A. No.

"Q. In fact, you did not give Mr. Goldberg business in exchange for Mr. Silver's specific exercise of his official authority in some way; is that right?

"A. No.

"Q. You were basically doing a favor for somebody who was a person that you knew in the community; correct?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Generally generating goodwill; correct?

"A. Yes."

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The prosecutors told you this morning that I would get up here and talk about that goodwill. They also didn't tell you though, because it didn't fit with their theory, that that goodwill and generation of goodwill is clearly laid out in the instructions that you're going to receive from Judge Caproni tomorrow as I talked about a few moments ago.

So this is important. Golberg & Iryami did solid work for Witkoff. Everything about Witkoff's hiring shows that they were legitimate.

Now, Glenwood and Witkoff were not extorted. prosecutors claim that Mr. Silver somehow extorted them into continuing to retain Golberg & Iryami after they found out that Mr. Silver was receiving a legitimate referral fee. That's wrong.

Not a single person has testified that Mr. Silver said or did anything, anything at all, to suggest that he would take some official action that would be harmful to Glenwood or refrain from taking some official action that would be harmful to Glenwood or to Witkoff.

Again, to go to the transcript:

"Q. And when you met with Mr. Silver to give him the letter -or I'm sorry, to discuss the process surrounding this letter that we just had up on the screen as Government Exhibit 700,

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- when you met with him you did not suggest to him that Glenwood was doing something here with the expectation that Mr. Silver would take some official acts in exchange for Glenwood LLCs continuing to retain Goldberg & Iryami?
- "A. No, sir.
- "Q. And when you met with Mr. Silver to discuss this letter he didn't say anything to suggest to you that if the LLCs stopped working with Goldberg & Iryami he would take official action harmful to Glenwood?
- "A. No, sir.
- "Q. Or that he would take official action harmful to the LLCs? 11 12 "A. No, sir."
 - Mr. Runes, as you'll recall, was the point person with Mr. Silver. He brought him the signed letter by Mr. Dorego, who we didn't hear from -- we heard no testimony from Mr. Dorego -- we're going to talk about that later too.
 - Mr. Runes is the point person assigned to deal with Mr. Silver on this. He's also somebody who was the head of all the Glenwood lobbyists.

There is a no more definitive, no more authoritative answer than what Mr. Runes said. There's zero proof that anyone from Glenwood or Witkoff thought they were being extorted.

Now, you heard that Mr. Litwin made the final decision about hiring tax cert firms and that nobody, not even Carol

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Pittelman, told you or Mr. Dorego told you that Mr. Litwin thought that Mr. Silver would retaliate against him.

Instead, you heard Mr. Runes and Mr. Meara testify about what really concerned them. This again is one of those situations of the facts are in your way. And, if they can't get out of your way, twist them to make them fit your theory.

Remember the environment we're talking about. are people who they have a big company. Obviously, they're concerned about political issues. What did Mr. Runes say? "Q. You were unaware that Golberg & Iryami was paying a referral fee to Mr. Silver for tax certiorari work and they were doing so for these LLC; correct?

- "A. Yes. That is correct.
- "Q. And you believe that perhaps the payment of referral fees was bad optics?
- "A. I believe I have used that expression." 16

He talked about bad optics, about political fallout, about public relations fallout. That's what they were concerned about. They weren't concerned about illegality.

What did Mr. Meara say:

- "Q. But your concern here was a concern about publicity; right?
- 22 "A. Publicity and politics.
- 23 "Q. Publicity in politics; correct?
- 24 "A. Correct."
 - We didn't hear from anybody at Glenwood. These are

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the two Glenwood lobbyists. These are the point people. did they tell you that Glenwood was concerned about? Publicity in politics, not illegality.

They never said that they were afraid that Mr. Silver would somehow retaliate against them. The prosecutors asked Mr. Runes point blank to say if he was concerned that Mr. Silver would retaliate, and he refused to testify to that. He was concerned about publicity in politics.

This whole business about a tiger by the tail and all of that, yeah. They were concerned that if that tiger got released and there would be stories in the news media. would be bad publicity, bad politics.

Glenwood is a political animal. We know that. heard testimony today about Mr. Silver coming and asking for Mr. Runes tell you about a political contribution.

You heard Judge Caproni tell you several times during the trial -- and she's going to tell you again tomorrow -there's absolutely no suggestion in this case that political contributions are being used as some form of bribe.

But you heard testimony about that. You also heard that it's the right for people in America to make political contributions and then go seek action favorable to them from someone to whom they gave a political contribution.

What we also heard was that Glenwood's big bet is on the senate and on the governor. They give very little money,

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very little money, to the assembly.

The evidence demonstrated that the total amount given to Mr. Silver, Mr. Silver's personal financial campaign -- not his personal account, but his campaign fund, his personal campaign fund for Sheldon Silver received a few thousand dollars.

As far as what was asked for, it paled in comparison. That was for the Democratic Assembly Campaign Committee, and that covered all hundred-plus democratic members of the assembly. That was campaign funds that were legal. They were legal. They were allowed to make those contributions.

Mr. Witkoff never said that he had the slightest concern that Mr. Silver might retaliate against him.

Do you remember what he said? This is Mr. Witkoff.

"Q. And you were asked some questions on cross-examination
about why you were hired by Jay Goldberg after Sheldon Silver
asked you.

Do you recall that?

- "A. Yes.
- 20 "Q. And you said that one of the reasons was to generate goodwill?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. What were the other reasons you hired Jay Goldberg at Sheldon Silver's request?
 - A. As I said before, A, it was an easy favor to do, and I felt

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it was a general goodwill, and I didn't want to alienate Mr. Silver because I thought that I might -- I might need access to him in the general course of my business at some future point in time."

That's it. What is alienation? Alienation is a lack of goodwill. It means indifference. It means estrangement. It does not mean retaliation. It does not mean official action against Mr. Witkoff.

You know how we know that? We know that to a certainty because what did Mr. Witkoff do? He made a decision to fire Goldberg. That's how concerned he was about retaliation. He fired Goldberg. He said, you know what. I just don't -- I don't want to do it. You're fired. You're gone. That's how concerned Mr. Witkoff was with retaliation.

Mr. Runes didn't act like somebody who was extorted either, this whole tiger by the tail business. This happened throughout the trial. We're going to talk about this later.

Mr. Runes was asked a question, the very first question:

"Q. Sir, you're a lawyer and a lobbyist for Glenwood; is that right?

"A. Yes."

The prosecutors didn't tell you anything about Mr. Runes' background. That was left for me to do. What did I do when I got up?

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The first questions I asked him on cross-examination was tell us about your background. What did we learn? learned he'd been a lawyer for over 30, 35 years.

We learned he sits on the Character and Fitness Committee of the New York Supreme Court, somebody who helps administer the lawyer ethics process.

What else did we hear? We heard that Mr. Runes happens to be a sitting judge. He's a sitting judge or was a sitting judge at the time that this was going on.

So Mr. Runes, with all of that at stake, as well as the benefit of all of that experience, didn't feel it was necessary to run out and get some lawyer who was an expert on extortion or criminal law. Mr. Runes did what he should do and what he had to do, which was deal with the political issue and check out the lobbying law.

So he went to the lobbying lawyer, a man named David Grandeau. He testified Grandeau was the former executive director of the New York State Lobby Commission.

Mr. Runes was as well equipped as anyone to deal with He talked to Mr. Grandeau and satisfied himself that it was okay to move forward with the relationship as it was, and he told that to Mr. Litwin, and they did.

In fact, Glenwood gave Golberg & Iryami more business because, as they had for many years, Golberg & Iryami was doing We didn't hear that it wasn't because their rates good work.

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were favorable.

We didn't hear it wasn't because they were doing a good job. We just hear this suggestion that this was somehow extorted out of them, and it could not be farther from the truth.

You know, as to this letter, Ms. Iryami pointed out that there is no difference in the ethical rules and the ethical requirements which motivated this.

Remember she said that there was this change in the ethical rules and that was the motivation for doing the letter in the first place. They were putting it in the original engagement letter.

She testified that there's no difference if it's in a separate letter or if it's in the same letter. The fact that Glenwood decided that having all the properties listed in one letter made it just easier, better, perhaps less likely to become public and cause bad publicity.

That's fine. We never really heard a good, definitive There was some suggestion, although Mr. Runes didn't reason. know about whether or not something needed to get filed, but he said he didn't really know. The evidence is that the disclosure was made in writing, and it was fine.

Now, I just want to put up briefly this timeline just to recap where we are in the rent laws.

Just so we're clear and everybody understands, Golberg

& Iryami is hired in 1997 by Glenwood. All this time passes. Witkoff is hired in 2005. All this time passes, all the way up

to 2011. 3

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If you buy the prosecutors' theory, their look at the world through dirty windows, their twisting of facts, Glenwood suddenly, despite all its success, one-trick pony or not, despite all its success has an aha moment that says, we got our boy Shelly here, but we don't know we're paying him, and we've got our boy Shelly here, and he's going to do something for us on the 2011 rent regulation.

What does he do? He makes it more favorable for tenants than he does for Glenwood.

Look at the bills. These are the things that we put in for various bills that Mr. Silver had passed and sponsored and voted for that were pro tenant that didn't go because the senate blocked them.

And then, after the legislation passes, after the legislation passes, Glenwood finds out about the referral fees that are paid, the legitimate referral fees that are paid, the referral fees that Glenwood agreed to continue with some modifications to the engagement process that conformed to the lawyer ethical rules, not anything to do with illegality or criminality.

The methadone clinic issue is equally ridiculous. prosecutors are claiming that Mr. Silver took official

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action -- that's what they're claiming, official action -- to help Glenwood oppose the opening of a methadone clinic in a building that Glenwood owned or near a building that Glenwood owned in Mr. Silver's district, all in exchange for a referral fee to Mr. Silver, although they don't know that Mr. Silver received referral fees at the time.

This also happens before Glenwood learns of the referral fees. The issue first arose in 2008. It then arises a second time in the beginning of 2011.

This springing into action, Mr. Silver's springing into action that they talk about, Brian Meara reaches out to Mr. Silver's office, and he speaks with Judy Rapfogel. Remember her? We didn't hear from her. The prosecutors didn't call her either.

Mr. Meara speaks with her, and he starts to talk about What does she say? We're already on it. Save your this. We're already on it. Save your breath. breath.

Is that Glenwood getting Mr. Silver to undertake an official action? Mr. Silver was already on it. Everybody in the neighborhood was against this. It's not like this was some great revelation that Glenwood alone had.

The letter that comes afterwards distributing the information about Mr. Silver acted on this. Yeah, well, he did. You know what? Some staffer in Mr. Silver's office sends a letter and mentions that he's available, and he does act on

Summation - Molo

behalf of his constituents. There's nothing wrong with that, nothing illegal about that. There's no quid pro quo, none.

Now, Mr. Silver also did nothing related to this PACB that we heard about. The prosecutors claim that somehow he took bribes or extorted Glenwood because Glenwood had financing projects that came before this Public Authorities Control Board.

The claim again makes no sense. What did Mr. Runes tell you. Mr. Runes said that Mr. Silver never intervened in any way in Glenwood applications at the PACB.

What did he say in the transcript?

- "Q. Now, the loans that Glenwood received from the PACB were obtained through a perfectly legitimate process; correct?

 "A. Absolutely, yes.
- "Q. And that process involved multiple government agencies; correct?
- 17 | "A. Yes.
 - "Q. To your knowledge, Mr. Silver never intervened in any way for your applications for that PACB approval?
 - "A. Neither for nor against." Mr. Runes.

There was nothing wrong or unusual about PACB loans for affordable housing. In fact, they're a good thing. There was nothing wrong or illegal in Mr. Silver's involvement with the PACB.

He was barely involved at all. He didn't attend.

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There's no evidence that he attended a single PACB meeting. Не just sent a representative on his staff.

It's true that the governor and the senate majority leader each had nominees that more formally served for them, but there's no evidence that Mr. Silver actually acted himself. He always sent proxies. And that's not surprising, because there's nothing controversial about the PACB.

The prosecution made this big deal about it, about how it has to vote unanimously. I don't know if you remember this because this testimony was pretty dry. They made a big deal about how they had to vote unanimously for a PACB project to be approved.

But, when the prosecution called Darby Putnam, who was the administration person from the PACB, she said every vote was always unanimous.

The prosecutors offered no proof that Mr. Witkoff bribed Mr. Silver or Glenwood in connection with the PACB. There's no suggestion that he interfered with anything for them. There is no quid pro quo.

The real estate case is zero. It is nothing for them. It is amazing that they took our time, and the half truths that were told by putting out their board that left out key bills or failing to introduce the senate's position or the governor's position and just suggesting -- trying to make it sound like it was evil because there was a one-on-one meeting between a

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lobbyist and a legislative leader, dirty windows, a particular point of view, a theory in search of a case.

Just as the real estate allegations were devoid of any evidence of a quid pro quo, there's no illegal quid pro quo between Mr. Silver and Dr. Taub.

I'm going to talk a little bit about Dr. Taub. It's funny because I thought I was in this courtroom or in this courthouse in Judge Caproni's courtroom on the fourth floor when Dr. Taub testified.

I thought I actually asked him questions on cross-examination. The reason I'm doubting that is because I heard the argument this morning about what Dr. Taub said and did, and it didn't coincide at all with the testimony.

I hope you find it helpful, by the way, that I have gone back to the record like this because you must decide this case, as Judge Caproni is telling you, on evidence.

You must administer justice based on evidence. You cannot make a decision based upon some reaction that you have about legislatures or legislators or state government or part-time legislators. You can't make a decision based on that. You have to base it on the evidence and on the law.

(Continued on next page)

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Summation - Mr. Molo

MR. MOLO: (continuing) And so, I am compelled to show you the evidence, to show you the documents and show you the testimony, not get up here and spew a theory. So that's what I've done with the real estate and

let's do that with Dr. Taub. As I say, I was in the courtroom, I thought, because here is what he testified to. I asked him, very, very specifically about all of these allegations.

I asked him about the grants. Do you remember? "Q You did not have an explicit agreement to exchange patients for grants, did you?

"A I did not."

No guid pro guo. No this for that.

I asked him about his son's job at OHEL, remember? "Q You did not exchange referrals of patients to Weitz & Luxenberg for your son getting a job -- your ivy-league son getting a job at OHEL?

"A No."

No quid pro quo.

I asked him about his daughter's unpaid internship with Judge Schoenfeld, the lovely man that came and testified. I asked him:

"Q And you did not refer patients to Weitz & Luxenberg in exchange for an unpaid internship for your daughter, did you? "A No."

You might not remember this but there was some very

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brief testimony about an organization that Dr. Taub's wife was

involved in. I don't know if anyone remembers it, it is called Shalom Task Force. Again, a very worthy organization, as was OHEL and what we heard from Mr. Mandel. And Shalom Task Force deals with domestic violence and the testimony was very brief on it -- the testimony that the prosecutors offered was very I asked Dr. Taub: brief.

"Q Dr. Taub, you didn't refer patients to Weitz & Luxenberg in exchange for any kind of state grant to Shalom Task Force, did you?

"A No."

No quid pro quo.

And of course we had the testimony about his famous resolution that was presented to him at the American Cancer Society dinner -- and it was actually a cocktail party I guess is the way he described it -- and remember at the time I was asking him, it was toward the end I think of the first day of his testimony and everyone was sort of laughing and Dr. Taub was even laughing on the stand when I asked him about the question. I said I didn't want to burst your bubble Dr. Taub, but are you aware that these other organizations got a resolution as well? And I asked him: "Q And I take it you would not send patients to

And he was laughing, he said:

Weitz & Luxenberg in exchange for receiving a resolution?"

il5 Summation - Mr. Molo

- "A It was nice to get the plaque."
- "Q Not to get the plaque, okay."

No quid pro quo.

Dr. Taub clearly told you that with respect to each and every allegation the prosecutors are making there was no quid pro quo. There was no in exchange for. There was no this for that. There was no crime.

You know, when he testified, remember we went through and we heard it this morning again too from the prosecutors about he had this non-prosecution agreement, that meant he couldn't be prosecuted for coming in to court and saying there was a quid pro quo unless doing so would be a lie. He could be prosecuted for perjury. And I think one thing we heard from Dr. Taub was after he was rightfully scared to death when the agents came to his door and woke him up and unfortunately made a false statement to them which put him in jeopardy that he was not going to be making false statements. He was not going to be making false statements in the courtroom here. But he had that protection. He had that protection. So, if he had engaged in a quid pro quo, if he had done the this for that, if he had engaged in this bribery scheme, he could have said it.

You know, it takes two to tango and the prosecutors are going to say, well, it is not really Dr. Taub's state of mind, it is not really Glenwood's state of mind, it is not really Mr. Witkoff's state of mind, it is Mr. Silver's state of

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mind. Well, it is an awfully odd bribery scream to not have two parties on the same wavelength with the same state of mind.

What is it they told you to do? Use your common sense. Use your common sense. I agree. I vote for that. Use your common sense. What kind of bribe scheme is it where the person taking the bribes thinks it is a bribe where the person giving doesn't, or the person giving the bribe thinks it is a bribe but the person taking it doesn't. What kind of extortion is it when the person allegedly being extorted doesn't think they're being extorted. It is ridiculous.

It takes two to tango.

Now, in addition to his testimony, if there were any doubt in your mind when you saw that man who was sincere when he made those statements, who was chastened from the experience in dealing with the prosecutors those many times he met with them, 12 times, ask yourself, when you saw this man is this a man who is going to engage in illegal quid pro quo for funding for a foundation that his organization, research center had funding from very, very reliable, respectable, rich donors? He talked about them — and prominent families who were supporting him and these were two grants that were — it is always nice to have the money and he said that but it wasn't going to be a make or break situation for him. But, you know, remember again the same thing happened.

The prosecutors' witness, Dr. Taub, they asked him

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some questions, they immediately -- gave you none, none of the history, none of the feel for the man. It was I who put up his curriculum vitae.

Can we show it, please, Justin. Let's make it larger? I'm not going to go through the whole thing but I invite you, when you go back to the jury room to go through it.

Ask yourself when this man, Yale school of Medicine, Yeshiva University, London University Ph.D. Affiliated with some of the finest medical institutions in the world, all of those publications in his name, published in the finest, most elite, prestigious medical journals in the world, 79 years old and he is going to engage in some bribe scheme? It makes no Absolutely none. sense.

He would not engage in illegal guid pro guo.

Dr. Taub also told you that he had a sense of responsibility he felt toward his donors in addition to himself. He also told you that he had a sense of responsibility to the institution that he was affiliated with, Columbia.

And you might remember he got -- there was one point in his testimony where he actually got a little choked up when I asked him about a lawsuit that he filed against Columbia. don't know if you remember this but he, the day after Mr. Silver was announced and charged -- or it was announced that these prosecutors had charged --

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MR. GOLDSTEIN: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. MOLO: -- announced the charges against Mr. Silver, Dr. Taub was fired by Columbia. Remember he told us he loved his job. Very loyal, been with the institution for a tremendous amount of time, 1981 through the present, Vivian and Seymour Wilson Family Professor of Medicine, the Milstein family is big benefactor of his meso research. He was hurt.

That man, you know, was fired from the institution that he loves, he devoted his life to where he facilitated his work, he made his life's work. He struggled a bit when I showed him the lawsuit but I asked him about it and he acknowledged it is a lawsuit -- gratefully he is working there today, he said that, but in the lawsuit he acknowledged that he would not be permitted to engage in some bribery scheme, some quid pro quo scheme at Columbia. And he swore -- this was under oath, this is from his -- again, you have this in evidence, this is Defendant's Exhibit 5, the prosecutors didn't introduce it, I introduced this, they didn't tell but this:

Plaintiff-petitioner -- that's Dr. Taub -- has faithfully and professionally satisfied the obligations of his employment, title, and tenure since that time.

But he actually filed the lawsuit and said that and swore that in court.

Now, Dr. Taub refused to be pressured by the

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prosecutors into saying there was a quid pro quo when none existed and how did he get dragged into this whole mess? mentioned it briefly earlier.

6:00 in the morning, agents come to his building, knock on his door. Dr. Taub is in his pajamas. His wife, who is ill, we heard testimony about that, was recently recovering from surgery, he is there in the living room with her and the word he used -- the word he used -- was he was terrified. 79-year-old man terrified. They didn't pick up the phone and say, Dr. Taub, can you pick up the phone and meet with us? They didn't pick up the phone and say, Dr. Taub, can we come to your office and meet with you? No. They knocked on his door at 6 in the morning, dragged him out of bed with his wife. Anyone's reaction at that point in time would be to be terrified.

And he knew when they were asking him questions about Mr. Silver and the Moreland Commission was going on, he knew that the investigation was public and he didn't want to be any part of it and he panicked and he lied. He said that, panicked and lied. He told the agents he never referred patients to Mr. Silver and in fact patients of which, which he recommended to Mr. Silver, he did in fact do so.

So, he regretted that lie and that was very clear. went and saw a lawyer who was expert in criminal defense work and he learned that lying to federal agents is actually not

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just a bad thing, it is a felony, it is a crime, he can go to prison for it. And along with prison would mean losing his position, being disgraced in his community, and he was in big trouble.

So, Dr. Taub's lawyer approached the prosecutors and we heard a spin on that this morning. The prosecutors threatened him with a felony conviction --

MR. GOLDSTEIN: Objection.

MR. MOLO: -- for making false statements. And Dr. Taub said this would place his career, as he put it, in terrific jeopardy. Those were his words. He and his lawyer began to negotiate a non-prosecution agreement with the prosecutors which is effectively that agreement that he had that protected him here, more or less a get out of jail free card. And the non-prosecution agreement that the prosecutors offered him required -- what they were offering him required that he admit that he engaged in a quid pro quo. And I want to show you the exact terms of that letter.

I don't want to have it described to you and spun to you, I want you to see the actual terms of that letter. is what was sent to him originally. The prosecutors wanted him, in exchange for not prosecuting him, right, for the false statement which he knew he was in big trouble for, they wanted him to say this, that -- will not criminally prosecute Robert Taub for any crimes except for criminal tax violations as to

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which this office cannot and does not make any agreement related to (a) his referral of patients to Sheldon Silver for legal representation from in or about 2003 up through and including through in or about 2013 in exchange for -- in exchange for -- Dr. Taub's receipt of benefits through official actions taken by Mr. Silver.

In exchange for. Quid pro quo. This for that.

That's what the prosecutors wanted Dr. Taub to say, in exchange for not having his life ruined.

Dr. Taub knew the prosecutors were asking him to lie and he said no, I'm not going to do that. He stood tall.

See for yourself -- I mean the pressure and what it was doing to him. Can we show Defendant's Exhibit 25 at the second page?

And beyond that, they also said that Taub has previously admitted, and hereby affirms, that, at Silver's request, Taub knowingly referred numerous patients to Silver. At Silver's request. You heard all about that this morning, that it was Mr. Silver who came to Dr. Taub and demanded the patients, right? What did Dr. Taub say about that? Dr. Taub said he wouldn't do it. He refused to agree that he had committed this crime with Mr. Silver. The prosecutors knew full well the importance and the significance of that language. You are going to hear in the instructions tomorrow from Judge Caproni "in exchange for" or "exchange for" mentioned at least

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11 times. They need that. Dr. Taub wouldn't do it.

He also wouldn't say that the referrals came at Mr. Silver's request. And what happened? Because Dr. Taub would not lie, would not commit another crime by making a false statement, the prosecutors were forced to accept the letter that lacked those terms. When you go back to the jury room you are going to have both the draft and you are going to have the final letter. Look at them. I ask you to please look at them and consider the significance of these six words: "In exchange for, " and "at Silver's request." Dr. Taub would have none of it.

It takes two to tango and there certainly was no dance of corruption going on with Dr. Taub. After considering that evidence alone which we didn't hear discussed, it fully certainly asked in the letters this morning and we never heard the transcript testimony that I read to you, there should be no doubt in your mind that there was no quid pro quo.

> Your Honor, this would be a convenient point to stop. THE COURT: He means a convenient point to stop for

Don't discuss the case. We will bring you back at about 3:30.

(Continued on next page)

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1 (Jury not present) 2 THE COURT: Okay. Back at 3:30. 3 (Recess) 4 THE COURT: Mr. Molo, about how much longer are you 5 going to be? MR. MOLO: I have about another hour and a half 6 7 allotted. 8 THE COURT: You do, but don't feel that you have to 9 use it all. I'm not saying you shouldn't. 10 MR. MOLO: I was going to ask for two more, but. 11 THE COURT: I'm sorry? 12 MR. MOLO: I was going to ask for two more. 13 THE COURT: Denied. 14 MR. MOLO: I will certainly conclude my remarks within 15 the hour and a half, hopefully less. 16 THE COURT: Okay. 17 MR. MOLO: But I don't want to mislead you indicating that it is going to be an hour. It is going to probably be 18 more than an hour, maybe less than an hour and a half. 19 20 (Continued on next page) 21 22 23 24 25

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(Jury present)

THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Molo.

MR. MOLO: As you know, I am not trying this case myself, I have esteemed colleagues who reminded me to tell you two points in connection with the real estate so this is a flash. I will let you guess which of them told me to tell you this, that Michael Hoenig actually was a Glenwood employee who did testify, I don't want to misstate the facts, and he was the accountant for Glenwood that did testify.

And, on 421-a, one point I want to make, this was a point I wanted to make and should have, is that the testimony was, and this was from Mr. Meara and I'm not going to put it on the screen because I don't have it handy on the screen, referring to 2011:

"Q At that point in time, 421-a was not all that controversial; is that correct?"

That is me asking him cross-examination. His answer was:

"A Not that year."

And the question.

- "Q At this point in time, in 2011?
- 22 "A Yes. It was not."

So, Meara testified that despite what we heard this morning, 421-a was not really that big an issue that year in rent negotiations.

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Okay, so you heard, repeatedly in opening statement and you heard during the trial, Ms. Cohen and others refer to the HCRA funds as a secret pot of money. We heard "secret pot of money" all the time throughout this case. This secret pot of money that Mr. Silver had like he was some leprechaun that can go behind a tree and say, a-ha! Here is money for Dr. Taub and here is some for OHEL and whoever else it might be he wanted to give the money to.

To be absolutely clear, notwithstanding what the star legislator Ms. Paulin said, HCRA is actually a law. It is actually a law. It is the Health Care Reform Act and it was passed by the legislature and it was signed into law by Governor George Pataki in 1996. It's a Defense Exhibit 82, I'm not going to put it up on the screen, but when you go back for deliberations you can see HCRA is a law passed by the legislature, signed into law by Governor Pataki in 1996 and that law is public, it is available online. We heard Victor Franco talk about the fact that these laws are available to people, it is available online, available in libraries. Nobody is hiding the HCRA law. And the budget amounts that were funded each year also are by law and those laws are public and whether Ms. Paulin decides to read the laws that she votes for or against or not is up to her, but the fact of the matter is that those laws are public and her colleagues that may be not so stellar legislators in certain corners at least managed to

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read it because they managed to make requests of Mr. Silver for HCRA funds, requests of Mr. Silver for HCRA funds.

And so, we can show you here Defense Exhibit 3, this is a letter from Assemblyman John Lavelle written November 2005, coincidentally, so it is right in that time frame that we are talking about and this is what Lavelle says. He is writing saying: I am requesting \$500,000 in HCRA monies from the Speaker's priority fund to support the construction of a new diagnostic reception center that is operated by the New York Founding Hospital.

Okay? Worthy cause. I'm sure there is many worthy causes. I'm sure all of us get asked all the time to donate to many worthy causes that we just don't have the resources to support and in many instances, many, many worthy causes were funded by HCRA money and I am sure there were many cases that the money wasn't there and wasn't available.

In 2006 there is a letter, June 6 of 2006, again right in this time frame and this is from Assembly member Crystal Peoples and she says: I am writing to reaffirm my overwhelming support for innovative and community-pointed HCRA funding proposal which I and other members — so not just this Assembly member and Mr. Lavelle — but I and other members from Western New York Assembly delegation recently referred to your office on behalf of Sheehan Memorial Hospital and the Grace Manor Nursing Home. The amount of funding requested from the

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Speaker's designated HCRA funding pool totals \$486,418.

Secret pot of money. Secret pot of money. What secret pot of money?

People in the Assembly knew that they would go to him. And you will also see and I think you also heard testimony from Mr. Franco that there was a similar amount of money available to the Majority Leader of the Senate and there was a similar amount of money available through the Governor I guess technically, but really through the Department of Health which was the Governor's agency or agent.

So, far be it for anyone who is objective about it to call it a secret and no one should call it a secret. There is other letters I could give you but I'm not going to bore you and go through all of them.

And Mr. Franco, as you recall, testified for quite a while and he was a very earnest fellow and said that other Ways and Means staffers were involved in this grant process and they gave Mr. Silver discretion that they exercised. And there has been a lot made of the fact that Mr. Silver had this authority, right, that he exercised, that he could make these grants or that he had the most grant money of any member of the Assembly.

Mr. Silver was elected by the other members of the Assembly who were elected by the citizens in their respective districts. Mr. Silver didn't make up the system. He didn't come in and overtake it by storm with troopers that conquered

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the State of New York and said I'm going to be the Speaker. Не was elected through the democratic process from the first instance from his own district and eventually by the other members of the Assembly. And with those positions comes additional authority and additional benefits and additional discretion.

So, much is made of this unfettered so-called discretion but it's not something that Mr. Silver either seized or something that he was not, by virtue of his position and by virtue of the election from his peers, entitled to at that Excuse me, better put, he is not entitled to anything, authorized to have.

Now, despite what the prosecutors told you there was a lot of process around these HCRA grants. They claim it was all secret and in fact many people would have seen that Mr. Silver was sponsoring a grant to a doctor who did research for mesothelioma. Whether they understood that was Dr. Taub or not they knew what that was. And the prosecutors made a big deal, you heard a number of witnesses asked: Were these grants subject to competitive bidding? Remember that? And were these grants subject to peer review? There is no requirement. is nothing in the law. They will point you to nothing, zero, and they didn't during the testimony and they can't get up here and say it now for the first time because it just doesn't exist, there is nothing in the law that required peer review or

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competitive bidding. Maybe that's a good idea. Maybe they ought to write their assembly members and tell them you ought to put competitive bidding in. But, that's not the law. the absence of it didn't indicate that there was something evil going on. They were trying to make you believe that it was required.

There was this process that went in place. Now, I'm not going to go through all of them, you went through both -can you put up the exhibit -- you went through with both Mr. Franco and with Dr. Taub, you might recall, there were some testimony that probably seemed a little tedious at times where we went through a whole lot of documents. That was for a That tedium, that kind of drag on you was to show reason. you -- not to tell you but to show you that there was a process here, there was a back and forth. And we heard testimony that, taking for example this grant which was between -- this is the first of the two, notice that the contractor here is not Dr. Taub, it is New York Presbyterian Hospital. All right? And it's the state Department of Health and the person signing the contract on behalf of Presbyterian is William Polf, Senior Vice President for External Relations, a very senior executive.

Who else was involved? Can we go back, please? Department of Health obviously is involved, New York Presbyterian, Columbia was involved in the second grant, they were the actual counter-party, signing party to that, the

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attorney general had a role, limited role in reviewing these contracts, we had the state comptroller that was involved in reviewing these contracts, and then we have the Assembly itself, not just Mr. Silver but the Assembly staff including people like Mr. August who we heard testimony from

So, there was quite a lot of process and quite a lot of exposure to this. Was it what the prosecutors want? I don't know. But that's up to them. This is a democracy, they can petition the government and change the process if they want if they think their assembly people will listen to them but the fact remains there was process. Whether it was the best or not I don't know. But I will tell you this, we will go to the next chart, you will see that these are the things I talked about, right? I'm not going to pull each one of these out and show them to you but you will use your recollections, collectively and individually, to think about the kinds of things that were there.

They made a big deal about the fact that Dr. Taub writes a letter, lays out his plan. There is some back and forth with the first one. Remember, August faxes him back and says is this going to meet a purpose but he gets a letter saying you are being awarded it but then they send in the application which seems a little bit contradictory. How can you be applying and then get awarded? That's how the process worked not just for Dr. Taub but all the grants. There is no

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testimony that the other grants --

Remember the documents that we took you through, there is a budget sheet, there was a payment, reporting schedule, program work plan, grantee, information sheet, there was a vendor form that had to be filled out and it was quite a lot of paperwork and what this represents here is remember the e-mails that went back and forth between Dr. Taub and people at the hospital where he says I have taken the application this far, can you help me? So, he is engaged with quite a lot of people.

Can we put that back for a second?

See right here, New York State grant application for Mesothelioma Center and you see the grant application, someone at Columbia that this is going to. So, you know, again, this is sort of just the paperwork that is involved in these sorts of things.

Can we go back, Justin?

And Department of Health, by the way here, you will see, too, that they had sent all of that. The Department of Health was very involved. And there is also, in the record, documents, exhibits that showed actually there was even an OSHA violation that he had to deal with at one point in time with the first grant and then it raised its head in the second grant.

So, there was a lot of process. Whether it is a good or bad process it doesn't matter. The fact is there was

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Summation - Mr. Molo

process and these two grants followed that process.

Now, Mr. Whalen, who was with the Department of Health, testified it could be as much as 20 different New York State officials may have touched this application, touched these grants and he said that was common. And that whole process was laid out for you, as I say, with Mr. Whalen and Mr. Franco and with Dr. Taub.

Now, the prosecutors claim that these grants stopped because of disclosure concerns. That's what we heard. Again, if you look at the world through your dirty windows what do you see? A dirty world, right? So they say it is disclosure concerns that cause Mr. Silver to stop sponsoring grants for the Mesothelioma Center. And one of the initial disclosures, I want to talk about how the disclosure environment changed so you can see that that's not the case.

One of the disclosures that the prosecutors pointed to is something called the Budget Reform Act of 1997 and Mr. Silver was actually one of the six co-sponsors of that bill. It would be an odd way to kind of perpetuate a fraud or deal with a fraud if you sponsored a bill that would allegedly expose it. And it simply didn't.

The second, the other disclosures that began around that time, there was a posting of Legislative Initiative Forms on the Assembly's public website for community project funds and forms which listed the sponsoring Assembly member's name.

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Summation - Mr. Molo

Mr. Franco actually testified, if you remember this, Mr. Silver went above and beyond what was required and he said that Mr. Silver implemented the practice of posting sponsor sources of funding as well and this wasn't even required by the Budget Reform Act.

As far as these grant quidelines that you have heard about and possibly heard about in the rebuttal argument, they wanted to effect -- they wouldn't have required additional scrutiny of grant request. They would have to a certain level. Mr. Silver actually sponsored those as well or approved them.

And, in any event, the initial disclosure required by the Budget Reform Act was simply just putting up the name of the grantee and the amount that would now be listed in the budget. So, in the case of the mesothelioma grants, New York Presbyterian Hospital and the trustees of Columbia University would be listed and it didn't require the disclosure of the Assemblyman's name and it would not have required the disclosure of the person requesting the grant which would have been Dr. Taub. So, that is a complete red herring.

It was no secret that Mr. Silver had this discretion over the HCRA fund and it was clearly the law and it was Any number of people at the Department of Health, comptroller's office, attorney general's office, ways and means, Speaker's own staff involved in processing those two grants would have seen that they were to the Mesothelioma

Summation - Mr. Molo

Center and they would have known that Mr. Silver was affiliated with Weitz & Luxenberg.

So, if Mr. Silver was really afraid of somehow disclosure or really thought that he was doing something wrong, he would have never made or requested or directed these grants to Dr. Taub in the first place.

Now, the real reason that the mesothelioma funding stopped was because Dr. Taub wasn't doing the work that he contracted to do. Do you remember I asked him about this on cross-examination? It was on the second day in the morning when I showed him what it was that he said he would do, from the very beginning when there was the fax with Steve August and I asked him about what was in the contracts itself.

Understandably, Mr. Silver was and is concerned about air quality issues that emanated from the terrible, terrible events of September 11th. It is unequivocal that that was a concern when the World Trade Center came down that asbestos was released into the air. Mr. August testified that Mr. Silver had great interest relating to those issues and he believed that Mr. August testified he believed that Mr. Silver's funding of Dr. Taub emanated from that interest. That was Mr. August, the prosecution's witness said that. And Dr. Taub did propose research funding for that 9/11 later purpose. He testified he was interested in state funding -- this is what he said -- because he believed that the citizens of New York State had an

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interest in mesothelioma research, especially in light of the concerns regarding air quality following September 11th.

And Dr. Taub testified he did not get the idea to ask for state funding until after he began referring cases to Mr. Silver. He clearly testified to that. He was asked by me on cross-examination, at page 487 of the transcript, line 14:

"Q Did you believe that one of the ways that New York

Presbyterian and Columbia could attract funding was to stress the importance of its Mesothelioma Center apart from other programs?

"A Yes.

"Q You thought that this might be of particular interest to Mr. Silver, given the fact that he, as an Assemblyman, represents the area in which the World Trade Center itself was located?

"A Correct.

"Q So you approached Mr. Silver about it; is that right?

"A That was one of the reasons why I thought Mr. Silver should be approached, yes.

"Q In making your approach, you were approaching on behalf of the Mesothelioma Center at Columbia; correct?

"A Yes."

 $$\operatorname{Dr.}$ Taub saying to you on the witness stand that he approached Mr. Silver about this.

And Dr. Taub's initial letter mentions September 11th

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and he confirmed to Mr. August in a fax that we talked about.

Can we put that up quickly?

This is a fax sent by Steve August from Ways and "Can you please comment on whether the attached is Means. appropriate to your proposal and is sufficiently inclusive of what you may want to do with the funding."

Okay? Can we go to the next page?

This is what was said: "Funds will be used for expenses of research into the clinical diagnoses and treatment of mesothelioma and related cancer and study of the occurrences of such cancer in individuals exposed to asbestos and other materials released into the air during the attacks of September 11, 2001."

So, from the very beginning this was clear what Dr. Taub was representing and that language is in its -- makes its way to the Legislative Initiative Form and Dr. Taub says it is acceptable, it is in the research proposals, it is in a number of those documents that I showed you before, the back and forth and the grant application and in the final grant contract itself. It is in the grant contracts themselves when you get them, the one between New York Presbyterian and the Department of Health and the one between Columbia University and the Department of Health. Look at them, you will see the language is there. So, in fact that is what the purpose supposedly was.

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Now, the prosecutors told you that Dr. Taub did not speak with Mr. Silver, didn't communicate with him about his research and that is simply not true. Again, I heard an argument about that this morning -- theory in search of a case.

There were no facts. The facts are expressly contrary to that.

The January 7th, 2005 letter, the March 29th, 2006 letter both of which are -- I'm sorry, one is Government Exhibit 303, Defendant's Exhibit 20, the October 11th, 2006 letter Government Exhibit 120; October 11th, 2007 letters with and without the explanation, Government's 129 and 30, all talk about Dr. Taub's report and his research. And we had this somewhat curious point in the trial where Dr. Taub recognized that there was a risk that he was going to lose these grants because he wasn't doing the work that he had represented that he would be doing related to 9/11.

I don't, for a moment, question that Dr. Taub was doing important, good work related to mesothelioma. That's not an issue. I mean, I think that everything that we saw, everything we heard clearly indicated the man was working hard in the area that he was working. We heard Mr. Kirkland talk about it. The man was dedicated to curing this disease, he just wasn't doing what he said he would be doing in connection with the grants that he received from the New York Department of Health. And you remember? I'm going to show you Defendant's Exhibit 22, it is a little bit odd.

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Can we zero in?

It says Sheldon Silver September 2006, okay, so now he is able to -- go to the second page, September 2006, last modified: January 25 2007 speech.doc, is what it says. So, these are talking points.

Can we put them up, please? Can we enlarge just the big page so that the folks can see that?

Okay, so these are talking points that Dr. Taub has prepared pursuant to his own document in anticipation of having a conversation with Mr. Silver and he says here: After our discussion -- if we can highlight that -- I have spoken to some of the administration officials.

So, you wouldn't put in after our discussion unless you had some discussion so he obviously has had some discussion with Mr. Silver and he has prepared talking points and this is what he is prepared to tell him. He said he has spoken to some of the administration officials and it goes on to indicate that based on this discussion that he refers to here or his other contact with Mr. Silver, however it has occurred, he thinks that the funding is going to end from the state because he talks about for that reason.

Can we highlight this here?

I think it important that you keep our funding in tact and separate from any programs that are going on at other institutions in the city.

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Summation - Mr. Molo

Why would someone say that? Why would someone put that in talking points and notes in preparation for a conversation with Mr. Silver that he didn't think that the funding was not going to be intact? Right? He is here thinking he is going to have to try and keep his funding and also that maybe another opportunity might be his merging funding attempts, merging with other institutions. And he goes on to say in fact we did just -- we are working with Mount Sinai and we are happy to get together with them in context.

So, it is clear that Dr. Taub communicated what is going on with the funding that he has been receiving and the fact that he is not performing.

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MR. MOLO: So, again, he brings opinion. In the last sentence of the first paragraph, so what we are doing is preparing for the best treatments for an expected onslaught of the disease from the fallout of 9/11, which probably won't happen for several years. "So he's trying to invoke 9/11 as a way to keep his funding.

Dr. Taub had these concerns in October of 2006. in October of 2007, he formally requested a third grant, and Mr. Silver pushed back.

Do you recall this? The prosecutors were telling you this morning that Mr. Silver sent the grant money and didn't care and didn't do anything. Mr. Silver clearly pushed back. I had to ask myself this morning was I in the same courtroom in which he testified?

Can we show Government's Exhibit 129.

This is that third grant request. In it it's got these explanatory notes. Do you remember this? It's kind of odd.

So, asbestos-related cancers, including mesothelioma and lung cancers, causes thousands of prolonged debilitating pulmonary illnesses, and it goes on. There are these explanatory notes.

He was asked by the prosecutors:

- "Q. Why did you include explanatory notes in this letter?
- "A. I was told that much of the language in the letter, the

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text of the letter without the notes, was very technical. Mr. Silver would have liked to have explanations for the technical terms in the letter so it would be more comprehensible."

This was not my question, the prosecutors question. "Q. Did Sheldon Silver also ask you to provide him with a letter that did not have explanatory notes? "A. Yes. I didn't remember exactly the format of the request, but he wanted the original letter, which was the letter without the explanatory notes. And, I think, when he said it was too technical, I rewrote the letter and added explanatory notes. That's what happened."

So, you know, Mr. Silver had never asked for these explanatory notes before. Dr. Taub had concerns. It's amazing that someone would say that there's no communication, no reporting, no concerns by Mr. Silver when Dr. Taub himself testified about both the talking points that he prepared that he had some uncertainty and this letter as well with the annotation.

You know, in the end, not too long after that, Mr. Silver, who the record is clear that he did -- let me find the transcript here.

He did stop by and see Dr. Taub from time to time when he was at Columbia seeing doctors himself. He said he dropped Remember. There was testimony about that. Dr. Taub said in.

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In a conversation in Dr. Taub's office, he tells him that he can't do it anymore. He can't do it anymore. There was that kind of awkward testimony from Dr. Taub where he said, I can't fund it anymore.

The prosecutor said is that really what he said? Maybe he said he can't do it anymore. The bottom line is Mr. Silver nicely told him, his friend, in his office that I can't do the funding anymore.

I asked Dr. Taub, as you'll recall, I put the Steve August document up there and the contract with the language, and he testified that his work wasn't consistent with what he represented it to be.

Let me talk a bit about these patients of Dr. Taub that go to Weitz & Luxenberg and why they would do so for a noncorrupt reason.

Again, you look at a world through dirty windows, you see a dirty world. The prosecutors are saying the only way that these patients of Dr. Taub, one of the preeminent mesothelioma doctors in the country, in the world, would find their way to Weitz & Luxenberg, the preeminent mesothelioma law firm in the world, is because Dr. Taub sent them?

What world do they live in? These patients were people who were sick. Dr. Taub mentioned that he would give them information about the firm.

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He also testified quite clearly that he mentioned several firms to patients. Sometimes he gave patients a list. He told the patients, look. You may have a claim.

He also testified that it's not just any kind of lawsuit; that these firms that do this work are specialized. They know the defendants. They may be suing a number of different defendants. We heard that from the Weitz & Luxenberg lawyers themselves.

So having someone that knew what they were doing mattered. Very sadly, many of these people had not a whole lot of time to live to deal with this.

So, having these people go there, and go there for whatever reason they chose to go there. Dr. Taub may have mentioned the name. They may have seen a Weitz & Luxenberg ad on television.

They may have been recommended by another lawyer. They may have been recommended by another doctor. They may have been recommended by a friend. They may have done research on the Internet. There's a whole host of reasons why they might go. There are many reasons why someone would go there.

Now, as to Dr. Taub suggesting that a patient contact Mr. Silver, he testified that he thought that by going through Mr. Silver, the patient would sort of be taken care of, given Mr. Silver's stature in the firm. There's no question that Mr. Silver was not doing the work on the asbestos cases.

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Dr. Taub told you that he and Mr. Silver traveled in the same circles and socialized over the years, that they were both members of the orthodox Jewish community and went to the same hotels for Passover.

He chuckled when I reminded him about the handmade matzo. Mr. Silver also attended not the wedding -- that's true, but he attended the -- we had this word several times, Sheva Brochos -- the celebration dinner that happened after the wedding, and they occasionally saw each other at social functions.

Mr. Silver's late brother-in-law was also a doctor who was friends with Dr. Taub. Dr. Taub told Mr. Kirkland, if you remember the gentleman from the Simmons law firm -- he told Mr. Kirkland that he and Mr. Silver were lifelong friends and that they would go to synagogue together.

He told Mary Hesdorffer at MARF, the longtime friend of his, that he would continue sending cases to Mr. Silver because of their friendship. This is kind of extraordinary and consistent with what we saw.

This was an exhibit the prosecutors told you today, Government Exhibit 595-1. They showed you a part about saying that Mr. Silver was powerful, but let me show you what else was in that email that they didn't show you.

This is a passage from Dr. Taub, "I sent a case to Shelly Silver today and told him about Simmons' \$3.15 million

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gift which might well impact the volume of referrals to Weitz & Luxenberg in the future. Since he is my friend, I will try to accommodate him."

And guess what? He did. He kept sending him cases, and he did it because he was his friend. That friendship caused him to seek Mr. Silver's help in organizing that Miles for Meso walk, and it was that friendship that caused him to request Mr. Silver's help in getting his son a job, getting his daughter the internship, and the ACS award. And by the way, that thank you letter -- this was after he got the resolution at the American Cancer Society event.

This is from Dr. Taub, "Dear Shelly." This is from Dr. Taub. Not, "Dear Speaker Silver." "Dear Shelly, Susan and I," his wife, "wish to thank you for your very kind words at the ACS awards and for providing me with a handsome plaque for I greatly value your friendship. I greatly value your friendship."

Look. We all have friends that are best friends, and we all have friends that are people that we hang out with, and then we have friends that we work with, and we have friends that are people that we know socially.

There is a spectrum, a continuum, a range of levels of people that we call friends. But, when he said, "I greatly value your friendship, " again, "Dear Shelly, " writing to a prominent person who does hold a public office, talking about

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his wife, they were friends. They were friends.

You could put whatever spin on it you want. they didn't go to the Giants game together, or maybe they didn't go bowling together or whatever else Dr. Taub and Mr. Silver might do in their spare time, but the fact of the matter is they're friends.

In addition to their friendship and in addition to the fact of Weitz & Luxenberg being so good at what they do, Dr. Taub had a relationship with Weitz & Luxenberg independent of Mr. Silver.

Now, he recommended patients to other lawyers at Weitz & Luxenberg. The prosecutor said that Dr. Taub had never recommended a patient to Weitz & Luxenberg other than through Mr. Silver. That's not true.

You heard testimony from Gary Klein that Dr. Taub recommended a patient to -- these are two names. Search your memories for it or your notes -- Bonnie Steinwolf and Jim Long to Weitz & Luxenberg lawyers. That was after Mr. Silver had joined the firm.

Dr. Taub also testified -- I asked him these questions on cross-examination -- that he worked with Weitz & Luxenberg as an expert witness and was paid \$1,750 an hour to do so. In fact, he said that was the firm that he worked most with as an expert witness.

So he had an incentive to maintain that relationship

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for that reason as well. He also testified that other doctors at Columbia sent patients to Weitz & Luxenberg, and other respected doctors familiar with mesothelioma did so.

It's very clear that -- we saw it reflected in that email -- that Dr. Taub recommended that patients contact Mr. Silver because he hoped that Mr. Silver would get Weitz & Luxenberg to help fund mesothelioma research.

He felt strongly about the firms that did that. said that. He thought law firms should donate. He also said that when he met Mr. Silver in 2003, he told him that he was looking for funding from Weitz & Luxenberg.

In fact, Weitz & Luxenberg has given substantial donations to work in this area. You heard Mr. Weitz and Mr. Luxenberg talk about their support for Brigham Women's Hospital and Massachusetts General Hospital and their general support for the medical community in dealing with these issues.

It's important to think about this. If Mr. Silver thought that this could work through some kind of guid pro quo, why wouldn't he just simply go to Perry Weitz and Arthur Luxenberg and say, why don't you give some money to Dr. Taub?

It's because he didn't believe that this was a quid pro quo or that it would be.

Now, there's no question that Dr. Taub wanted to create goodwill with Mr. Silver, and that's not corruption. testified that he wanted to generate goodwill, and that's not a

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quid pro quo. It's not corruption.

He said that he wanted to incentivize Mr. Silver to be an advocate and support mesothelioma research. You know, again, the prosecutors didn't show you that whole email, 595-1, that I put up.

Dr. Taub testified that it might be useful to have Mr. Silver there in the future. He also testified that he's not doing anything in exchange for that.

It was perfectly legal for Dr. Taub to suggest that his patients contact Weitz & Luxenberg and to cultivate a relationship with Mr. Silver in the hopes that Mr. Silver would be incentivized to help him as long as there was no agreement with Mr. Silver to send state money or other official acts in return; that there be no quid pro quo, and there is no evidence that there was. Dr. Taub denied it.

Ultimately, as I mentioned, the decision of the patients was the patient's as to who to hire. It was not the doctor's. It was not the lawyer's. The patient would meet with the lawyers, do whatever due diligence it wanted to do, but it was the patient that made that decision.

There was this little bit of testimony from Mr. Kirkland too -- I want to talk about this -- in terms of the value of the recommendation. Remember. I think the testimony was that some of these people didn't call.

But you can go back and check that for your own

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recollection. Some of them had lawyers. Many of them had lawyers that came.

But Mr. Kirkland said that there's no value, there's no value in the relationship until the patient becomes a client, and the client brings a claim, and then that claim somehow results in money for the law firm. That's where the value is created.

That's not my telling you that. It's not my argument telling you that. It's not Weitz & Luxenberg telling you. It's Mr. Kirkland, who was the competitor of Weitz & Luxenberg.

Now, I'm obliged to cover with you briefly these other acts that the prosecutor reviewed. One thing I want to point out is we heard some odd testimony through the trial about the referrals. This is a chart that the government showed you. These are the numbers of the referrals to Mr. Silver from Dr. Taub in the various years.

So, for example, in 2004 and 2005, it was 6. 2009, long after, it was 7. 2001, there's 4. In 2012. It was 6. So it's kind of this odd distribution, but that sort of makes sense because Dr. Taub said there's no predictability as to when there might be patients available.

He didn't keep a tally of who he sent where and what the result was. I have to tell you. If somebody really is engaged in a guid pro guo, especially someone who is as precise as Dr. Taub, a man of science, a man who also would prepare

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these talking points before a conversation, don't you think he'd actually keep a record of who he sent to Mr. Silver or who he sent to whichever other firm?

So this randomness doesn't suggest that there's any rhyme or reason to it as much as it's more how Dr. Taub is -but there's a relative consistency -- yes. 2010 there's one. I'm not going to walk away from that, but in 2009, there are 7.

The Shalom Task Force we mentioned a little earlier. The prosecutors claim Dr. Taub provided referrals in exchange for that. There's no evidence of this grant. In fact, in addition to denying the guid pro guo, Dr. Taub didn't even remember speaking to Mr. Silver about the Shalom Task Force.

The question was at page 344, line 19:

"Q. Do you recall speaking with Sheldon Silver ever about this request in particular?

"A. I do not." That was the testimony.

Dr. Taub remembered very little about it, and Victor Franco at the Ways and Means Committee said that there were other legislators, other members of the assembly, that requested the money and that Mr. Silver matched their request.

Jonathan Taub's job. I actually feel -- I think this is very sad that the prosecutors would drag all this out and go through this. Jonathan Taub's job at Ohel was not part of a bribery scheme. In addition to Dr. Taub's testimony, consider the circumstances.

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There's nothing unusual or improper of a man who is in the community the way Mr. Silver is, who has had an affiliation with Ohel for many, many years reaching out and trying to help somebody with a job.

It would be one thing to suggest that this is just somebody who can't find a job. He has a master's in special education from Teachers College and Columbia University. had experience in several programs in development in Philadelphia at the Hebrew Academy for Special Children.

This man was meant for Ohel. His resume lines up perfectly for it. That's what we heard through the testimony.

He lined up perfectly, in terms of his experience. Mr. Silver has the relationship, which includes, by the way, state grants that were sponsored.

You'll recall that he wasn't the only legislator that sponsored state grants to Ohel. I asked the guestion of him about various assembly members, and I went on and on and on. There were a lot of people that support Ohel, and Mr. Mandel told us that.

Mr. Silver donated personal funds to Ohel. So the fact that the prosecutors were trying to suggest that these grants somehow were in exchange for Jonathan Taub getting a job at Ohel makes no sense.

As far as him waiting until he got a case from Dr. Taub, the chart that they put up was misleading that showed

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that there was a fee paid, and it showed that there was a case sent like within days of Mr. Silver sending the resume on.

That fee isn't paid for years and years after. So it was very misleading to say that he was getting this money at that point in time.

You know, Mr. Mandel was great. He explained that Ohel gets all kinds of requests like this. They try to give a leg up to somebody who knows somebody in the organization. That's the way life works.

You might remember -- again, this is something that happened again and again throughout the trial -- the prosecutors didn't show you Jonathan Taub's personnel file. I had to do that.

As you'll recall, if you'll recall the references that he got, "Think he would be amazing. One of the most trustworthy people." The other reference is "Very smart. Nice, beautiful heart. Reliable. Good with computers. Grab him."

Those are the references for Jonathan Taub. What is Jonathan Taub not supposed to get the job because Mr. Silver makes a recommendation for him? The man is clearly qualified for the job. He got it.

I took you through the reviews. He got a good review at first, and he got a second review which was not so good, and he was left on a probationary status, and he got a third review

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in which he redeemed himself. Mr. Mandel said that he is a good employee at Ohel today.

In addition to that, we heard about the American Cancer Society dinner and the resolution. You heard about some of the other resolutions that were given when Dr. Taub received his.

I asked him those questions. You'll also see in the binder of resolutions things like congratulating Livingston County, farm of the year, and celebrating the 150th anniversary of the unification of Italy, all great causes.

Getting a resolution from the assembly is no big deal. There is no evidence that Mr. Silver went through great efforts to get that for Dr. Taub. He did get it at the last minute.

There is also evidence that he was invited relatively late to the event. And you saw from the videotape -- remember that little videotape that was played? It showed how meaningless the process is that occurs for these things to be processed.

The other thing that was left out from the prosecutor's presentation when they had the arrows -- there were two other honorees that were quite deserving, a doctor and a community volunteer, who also received the resolutions -- and that Dr. Taub paid for Mr. Silver's ticket for this event.

The other thing that happened, which is pretty amazing, if you buy the prosecutors' theory, if you look at the

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world through dirty windows and see a dirty world, Dr. Taub spoke publicly about the state funding at the ACS event that had happened years earlier.

"Some of our earlier research efforts were supported by the New York State Department of Health, which clearly recognized the hazards posed by asbestos to the citizens of New York State and New York City."

So Mr. Kirkland said he felt it was odd that Mr. Silver was there because he was a competitor. It was well known in the world that Mr. Silver was affiliated with Weitz & Luxenberg.

Dr. Taub, if he's involved in some fraud scheme, some quid pro quo, is out there publicly stating that he's getting funding from the state, and Mr. Silver actually spoke at the event.

And Dr. Taub thanked him for his friendship and his remarks at the event. This was quite the scheme if the two of them were out there doing this publicly.

It's ridiculous but not as ridiculous as what we had to hear about the judge that came, Judge Schonefeld, who came into testify about Aimee Bandler, a lawyer -- again, I feel sorry for these folks that their names are even mentioned in connection with any of this -- gets what most people try to get, some kind of an unpaid internship while they're in school so they can get some experience.

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Mr. Silver had been a lawyer for 40 years. Dr. Taub says to his daughter, write Mr. Silver. See if you can get somebody to help you be a mentor.

Mr. Silver on his own reaches out to Judge Schoenefeld. Judge Schoenefeld happily says he'll take on Aimee. It turns out that his son went to grade school with Aimee and that it was an interesting moment in the trial when he was asked, the judge was asked, and when Ms. Rapfogel called you or whoever called you on Mr. Silver's behalf --Ms. Rapfogel would be his chief of staff -- did they tell you that Mr. Silver as Speaker of the Assembly would like you to hire Ms. Bandler as an intern? That was the question. Did he tell you, the Speaker of the Assembly? "A. I'm not sure I understand the question because we'd known each other so long because I don't know even know why that would even be said that way."

So it wasn't Mr. Silver using his position. It wasn't Mr. Silver performing some official act. It was Mr. Silver doing what good people do, which is help out other people.

The mesothelioma walk I want to briefly touch on. Again, that gets set up with Mr. Kirkland coming to New York. He had a great line where he said, I guess it didn't go forward because I understood that setting up a walk or a run or a race in Alton, Illinois, is one thing. Setting it up in New York City is quite another. So it didn't go forward.

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It took him two months -- if you go back through the documents, it took him two months to get on Mr. Silver's The testimony from Mr. Kirkland was that Mr. Silver calendar. got up and walked out of the meeting after a short period of time.

Now, I want to turn to one other issue right now. Again, as Mr. Silver's lawyer, I'm compelled to tell you this: Now, you're going to get in your instructions from the judge tomorrow an instruction on something called the statute of limitations.

You may be scratching your head saying, wait a minute. This stuff seems so old. How could they possibly be trying to create some kind of crime out of this?

The evidence unequivocally supports no crime. But the statute of limitations instruction that you're going to get says that the statute of limitations for each of the charged crimes is five years.

If you find Mr. Silver engaged in a scheme to commit honest services fraud, extortion, or money laundering, but no aspect of the particular scheme occurred after February 19, 2010, then you must acquit on that charge because it is barred by the statute of limitations.

"If, on the other hand, you find that any aspect of the crime you are considering continued on or after February 19, 2010, then the statute of limitations as to that

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charge has been complied with."

So, in considering both of these charges, you have to consider the statute of limitations, as well as all of the other instructions that you're going to hear.

I want to talk about concealment. Now, the prosecutors, in addition to saying he did it for the money -we talked about that, how because we have a system of citizen legislators, legislators are entitled to make money as long as they don't do it in a corrupt quid pro quo way.

The prosecutors introduced evidence regarding Mr. Silver's financial disclosure forms and the statements he made to the press, and he they claim he lied.

They claim he lied on the forms and he lied to the That's a complete distraction. Are we absolutely press. clear? When you hear the instructions tomorrow, you're going to know this.

Mr. Silver is not charged with any crime, any crime, based on the fact of a false statement on his disclosure form. Also he's not charged with a crime of lying to the press or being less than candid with the press.

I guess, if a politician were to be less than candid to the press or making an outright lie to the press for a crime, we probably wouldn't have a government, given what we see throughout the country.

That's not to say that Mr. Silver lied to the press,

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because he didn't. He made truthful statements. In fact, there were statements that were only made known to you late in the trial that refute some of the these charges that the prosecutors are trying to suggest.

Now, he didn't lie on these financial disclosure These forms are ten pages long. You heard testimony forms. from Lisa Reid. There are 19 different questions, but the prosecutors focused on only two of them, question 8(a) and question 13.

Can we put up Government Exhibit 924, the 2013 form, question 8(a), which asks the legislators who are lawyers to give a general description of the principal subject areas of the matters undertaken. This is the form in question that would apply to Mr. Silver.

The prosecutors have argued that Mr. Silver should have mentioned asbestos or tax certiorari cases here. His response was that he had a limited law practice, and his focus was on personal injury claims.

The question asks for this general description, and it asks for matters undertaken. We've underlined that in red. Why did we do that? Well, I mean, because that's what the form says. It's not just you're a lawyer and you go and do anything.

We heard all kinds of testimony that being a lawyer doesn't mean that you're qualified or willing or engaged in a

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practice of representing a particular type of client in a particular type of matter.

Gary Klein, the managing attorney at Weitz & Luxenberg, testified that Mr. Silver's principal subject area -- those were his words -- was personal.

He told you that Mr. Silver brought general negligence cases to the firm, and he explained that's another type of personal case that includes things like motor vehicle accidents and slip-and-falls.

And he explained that Mr. Silver did personally play a role in those cases, a limited role, 71 years old, but nonetheless, he did play a role.

He also testified that Mr. Silver did not handle the day-to-day paperwork on those cases. He didn't draft pleadings or complaints or go to court. But he did testify that Mr. Silver met with clients and with other lawyers of Weitz & Luxenberg, and he discussed the strategy and what they were doing on the case.

So it was those personal injury cases that Mr. Silver undertook within the meaning of that statute. He didn't undertake asbestos cases, and he certainly didn't undertake tax certiorari cases.

They also claimed that because Mr. Silver didn't list Golberg & Iryami in question 13, that he somehow lied about the source of the income, and that's ridiculous. He didn't lie

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about anything.

Question 13 requests the reporting individual to provide the source of his income. What was the source of Mr. Silver's income? Weitz & Luxenberg. That's where he was employed. That's where he received his salary. That's where Mr. Silver had an office.

So that's where he practiced law. So that was his source of income. However, he didn't just list Weitz & Luxenberg in response to guestion 13.

You saw it in certain years -- he didn't do it every year, but in certain years he had listed the law practice, including of counsel to Weitz & Luxenberg. That was the phrase, law practice, including of counsel.

So Weitz & Luxenberg allowed Mr. Silver to refer cases to other firms. Mr. Klein testified that he did it. He received fees for that. As a result, he had this additional law practice besides Weitz & Luxenberg, and he reported the fees.

There's been no suggestion, except till this morning, that Mr. Silver didn't actually report the amounts of the fees that he earned throughout the trial. There was no testimony of that.

The referral fees he received, included the referral fees he got from Golberg & Iryami. They were made payable to the account, the Sheldon Silver, Esquire account, and deposited

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in his law practice account.

The notion that Mr. Silver was somehow trying to hide his income is just ridiculous. If he believed there was something illegal about it, he would not be making these disclosures.

He didn't conceal anything. The prosecutors may not They may not like the way he filled out the forms, like that. but whether they like it or not doesn't really matter.

You know who it matters to somewhat? Not in a criminal context. Remember Lisa Reid, the woman who testified from the state who was the executive director and counsel to the Legislative Ethnics Commission?

Ms. Reid testified that one of her primary responsibilities was to review legislator's financial disclosure forms after they're filed.

She explained that she reviewed Mr. Silver's forms for completeness, including his answer to question 13, and that he received his fees and that no one ever followed up with Mr. Silver to say his answers were inadequate; that they needed additional information; that he couldn't just say practice of law including Weitz & Luxenberg; that that description was insufficient, or that he needed to list additional fees or things that he had gotten some other way. No one followed up with Ms. Reid.

MR. MOLO: Judge, can we take a two-minute break right

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Summation - Molo

1 (In open court) THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Molo. Please proceed. 2 3 MR. MOLO: Okay. Last push here. 4 Ms. Reid also --5 THE COURT: Actually, Mr. Molo, let me stop you for 6 just a second. 7 Ladies and gentlemen, I got your note. The answer is yes. We're going to take a break. As soon as Mr. Molo stops, 8 9 you'll get five or ten minutes. You can use your phone to make 10 any arrangements you need to make. 11 All right. Mr. Molo, proceed. 12 MR. MOLO: Ms. Reid, who I was just talking about a 13 moment ago, actually testified that it was perfectly okay for 14 the referral fees to go into that account, that Sheldon Silver, 15 Esquire account. We also heard testimony that the Counsel Financial 16 note that they made such a big deal of this morning -- that it 17 was perfectly okay to split it, and that there was disclosure 18 there, and that Mr. Silver's disclosure was quite good. 19 20 Now, I want to talk briefly about these statements to 21 the media. You know, for a person who lives a public life to 22 have these snippets just brought before you and said aha, isn't 23 this person evil. Isn't he deceptive, isn't he lying to you is

They covered years and years and years of this man's

really dirty pool on the part of the prosecutors I have to say.

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life tearing it a part, a very public life. And they come to you with four statements that they played for you one minute or 1 1/2 minutes, and they tell you, aha. He's a liar. He's someone who is not telling you the truth about what his income is because he says he represents the word "little people" and people who are injured.

You heard Gary Klein's testimony. You heard what it is that he did at Weitz & Luxenberg. You heard from Dara Iryami that he didn't do tax certiorari work. He didn't represent Glenwood. He didn't represent Witkoff. He referred He referred them to people that knew what they were doing.

He didn't even represent asbestos clients. referred them to lawyers at Weitz & Luxenberg that knew what they were doing. So of course he didn't represent them. course he didn't.

He was telling the truth in this interview context, which, again, the prosecutors didn't play for you all the other subjects that were covered, and they also didn't give you the full context of those interviews, one of them occurring in an elevator with what they call a gaggle. A press gaggle is how Michael Whyland described it.

They're going to snatch that snippet and throw it at you and expect that you're going to believe that that amounts to some grand concealment. It's tremendously unfair,

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tremendously unfair.

You know what's even more unfair is what they did throughout this trial in opening statements. They said to you, the defendant stated that he had a personal injury practice at Weitz & Luxenberg, not a word about asbestos, which might have caused the public to wonder what the defendant was doing to get those lucrative asbestos referrals.

Then with every witness they asked, did Mr. Silver tell you about asbestos cases? We heard from witness after witness. He's not exactly a conversationalist. He's not somebody who goes around talking his business to all sorts of people. He kind of keeps his counsel.

That was said by Jordan Levy, by Brian Meara, by Arthur Luxenberg, by Michael Whyland. He just didn't discuss the details of his life. But, at the end of the trial, we had an amazing revelation. Do you remember the 2008 interview with the New York Post?

After all of the drama, all the questioning of the witnesses, not a word about asbestos we were told in opening statement. We heard something else.

Can we play Government Exhibit 1-A, please.

(Audio played)

MR. MOLO: Can you play it one more time.

(Audio played)

MR. MOLO: So Mr. Silver told the New York Post in

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2008 that he was getting asbestos cases. Let me let you in on It's not a good way to keep a secret to tell the a secret. New York Post something, especially if you're a politician.

So Mr. Silver made it quite clear to the post, who was asking him at the time about his clients and disclosure, that asbestos cases are something that he handles or something that he may bring in and then refer to someone.

So that recording refutes the prosecutors' contention that Mr. Silver was keeping this asbestos business a secret. In fact, we have those recordings, Mr. Whyland testified, because Mr. Silver instituted a practice of having them saved generally, these press recordings.

We talked about the fact that he doesn't represent companies. We talked about the fact that he refers these clients, other clients, to people like Golberg & Iryami.

He also didn't lie to the press about his investments. They tried to make the argument at trial, during the evidence, that Mr. Silver somehow didn't disclose that there were these private investments.

Those private investments are disclosed, and those were not unique to him. Other people participated in those investments. He did own -- if you look at his disclosure form, he did own the blue-chip stocks that were talked about in there. So Mr. Silver did make disclosure.

By the way, one thing too about the conversation with

Summation - Molo

Mr. Whyland, and we heard this morning the podium pounding over whether he didn't tell Mr. Whyland that he should go see Dr. Taub.

All he cared about was asking Mr. Whyland if his father needed a lawyer. So he was telling Mr. Whyland, by the way, that he would accept an asbestos case, if he said that; right? That he would refer it to somebody.

Do you remember on cross-examination I asked Mr. Whyland:

- "Q. You testified about your father, sir. Your father is healthy; correct?
- 12 | "A. Yes.
 - "Q. Your father is healthy?
- 14 | "A. Yes." Why would he go see Dr. Taub?

The real concealment in this case — there was concealment. The real concealment in this case has been by the prosecutors. The concealment in this case was what they told you in their opening statements, how they put the evidence on that they put on.

Again, and again they failed to tell you the full story or put on the witnesses who knew the facts. There's a long list of witnesses that they could have called that they didn't.

The judge is going to give you an instruction,

Judge Caproni, that witnesses are available to either side.

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But the defense does not have a burden of proof, let alone a burden of proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

Where was Danny Chill that they talked about earlier, the person who makes the original introduction to Mr. Silver and Dr. Taub? We didn't hear from Mr. Chill.

We didn't hear from Judy Rapfogel, Mr. Silver's chief of staff. The woman who would know more about his day-to-day goings-on in Albany than anyone is his chief of staff. She'd been with him for a long time.

What about Dean Fuleihan? Do you remember that Post-it note that was on the letter that they showed you this morning that they introduced that said, "Shelly is very interested in this," and it was a letter from Dr. Taub, and it was signed D.?

We heard testimony that that was Dean Fuleihan. didn't the prosecutors call Dean Fuleihan? Why didn't he tell you what it meant when he wrote, "Shelly is very interested in this"?

Would that have meant that Mr. Fuleihan would have come here and told you that it was completely innocent? We didn't hear from Mr. Fuleihan. We don't know.

What about Mr. Litwin or at least his daughter, Carol Pittelman, the owner of Glenwood? We never heard from them. Where was Charles Dorego? Remember. Dorego was the man who signs that letter that includes all of the referral fees.

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By the way, let me just address that letter for one second. Dara Iryami was quite clear about what the language of that letter meant. Don't let them get up here in rebuttal and try to tell you something different.

She said that that letter that was signed meant that Mr. Silver or any person that they did referrals with shared on the upside and shared on the downside.

If there was a malpractice action, they would have to be responsible for paying the malpractice. If the case was successful, they would get the attorneys' fees. They were splitting that. That's what that was. In any event, we didn't hear from Mr. Dorego who signed that letter.

Where was Jay Goldberg, Jay Goldberg who is at the heart of all this, the person who has the engagement letter and sends it out? Ms. Iryami said that he was the person in the firm that took care of engagement letters.

We did see the follow-up email that Ms. Iryami sent to Litwin, but the testimony was that Mr. Goldberg was the person that dealt with the engagement letters.

What about Sarah Parnes, the person that called for Mr. Witkoff, the woman that actually negotiated with Golberg & Iryami their fees and did that. How about David Grandeau, David Grandeau the lobbying expert who provided advice to Mr. Runes?

We never heard them really ask Mr. Runes why, if he

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was being extorted, he didn't run to a criminal defense lawyer; that he went to Mr. Grandeau, but we didn't hear from Mr. Grandeau, but we didn't hear the full story from Mr. Runes.

Where was Jim Yates, the respected former judge and the counsel to Mr. Silver who actually negotiated the rent laws in 2011? We didn't hear from Mr. Yates, counsel to Mr. Silver.

Where was a single member of the assembly, republican or democrat, who participated in the voting on or review of the real estate legislation in 2011?

Now, I don't think any of them will tell you that we're down there, but we don't do anything. It was a big piece of legislation. They were informed on it regularly. evidence is that they were briefed on that legislation.

We didn't hear from a single member of the assembly. We didn't hear from a single member of the senate. The senate is the other party to these negotiations. We didn't hear from anyone from the governor's office either, the third party to these negotiations.

Where was Stephen Pleydle, the PACB staffer who signed off on these loans to Glenwood? Remember we heard about the PACB, and Pleydle was the person who was in. We heard nothing about him.

All of these names you see add up quickly. Those were just the people that weren't called. You know, there were many times with those who were called as witnesses by the

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prosecution where you only got half the story.

Half the story, by that I mean not a point of view, just the facts, just the fact that Mr. Runes happened to be a sitting judge and a member of the New York Supreme Court Character and Fitness Committee at the same time that the prosecutors are claiming he's engaged in a bribery scheme and in an extortion scheme.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: Objection, your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. MOLO: Just the fact that Dr. Taub had the career and the background that he had. It wasn't just somebody who happened to know Mr. Silver.

(Continued on next page)

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MR. MOLO: You know, they suggested to you that HCRA was this secret pot of money and that was what they tried to advance through the testimony of Ms. Paulin. You saw for yourself on the screen that that wasn't the case. They showed you that e-mail where they liked part of it because it didn't say that Mr. Silver was a friend of Dr. Taub's. I had to show you the rest of it so that you see the full picture is that they in fact were friends, or at least that e-mail revealed as much.

The prosecutors told you that Mr. Silver was this unfettered decision-maker on the HCRA grants but they didn't tell you about the staff members and other people that were involved or all the process that was there. They led you to believe that there needed to be this peer review. They led you to believe that there needed to be some form of competitive bidding for these grants or that it was somehow evil if it wasn't.

The prosecutors suggested that there was something improper about Dr. Taub not submitting more progress reports and to the legislature, that somehow the legislature was entitled to that. What did you hear? The legislature doesn't get the progress reports, the Department of Health does. told you how the Budget Reform Act increased the disclosure on the HCRA grants but they didn't tell that you Mr. Silver actually co-sponsored the law.

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They told you that before Mr. Silver came along Weitz & Luxenberg didn't really have a relationship with Dr. Taub. They didn't tell you about the two other lawyers at Weitz & Luxenberg that had that relationship with Dr. Taub.

They told you that Dr. Taub signed that non-prosecution agreement. Remember? But they didn't tell you that before he would do so he insisted -- he insisted -- that the words "in exchange for" be taken out --

MR. GOLDSTEIN: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. MOLO: And the suggestion that Mr. Silver came to him be taken out.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is your recollection of the testimony that controls, not what Mr. Molo says.

Same with OHEL. They led you to believe MR. MOLO: that Mr. Silver was the only person funding OHEL and that when he learned about there was going to be some disclosure he would have to go out and get more sponsors and I went through that long list of people there.

Of course what we just talked about in terms of was asbestos referrals. There is not enough time today to go through each and every one of these situations and one of these instances that played out in this courtroom, the courtrooms

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over the last couple weeks, but I think we all deserve better in that the full truth, or at least as much of it as we can listen to on cross-examination, was only borne out after we had the opportunity to do so.

This case is about whether there was a quid pro quo. And notwithstanding what you heard this morning, you are going to hear tomorrow from the instructions from Judge Caproni that generalized goodwill, desire to have a relationship with somebody is not enough to create an illegal quid pro quo. There was no quid pro quo on the real estate side of this case, there was no quid pro quo on the Dr. Taub side of this case. There was no quid pro quo. There was no crime committed. Sheldon Silver did not sell his office.

Now, because the prosecutors have the burden of proof I don't get to speak again but I don't need to because I have And Mr. Silver has you. And we have your collective memories of what the evidence is. We have your view of the evidence, your assessment of the witnesses' demeanor on the witness stand, your assessment of the lawyers and the arguments they've made to you throughout this trial when they tell you things like secret pot of money and no mention of asbestos, and that we see quite different things during the course of the trial, when we see it that Dr. Taub had a much stronger view of what was portrayed concerning the lack of a quid pro quo, the lack of there being something in exchange for something else,

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the lack of the this for that.

Now, that burden of proof beyond a reasonable doubt, please take that and think about it carefully, think about it, Judge Caproni is going to tell you that a what it means. reasonable doubt is that which would cause a reasonable person to hesitate to act in a matter of importance in their personal life -- a matter of importance in their personal life. We all know what that means. It may be slightly different for each of us but we can all think about what that is and that's the kind of doubt that you need to have, a reasonable doubt. And the prosecutors have to overcome that, they have to give you proof beyond a reasonable doubt. To hesitate to act.

You have heard the half stories of the prosecutors, you have seen the evidence for yourself. You have heard Dr. Taub, the people from Glenwood, witness after witness say there is nothing wrong with referral fees, witness after witness say there was no quid pro quo. You have had witness after witness say to you that Mr. Silver did not threaten me to take official action in exchange for anything. And you know that the New York system of having citizen legislators is flawed if what you want is a perfectly conflict-free environment because we heard from their good government witness, Assembly member Paulin, that it can't really happen.

Now, we talked about importance, viewing something of importance and taking something of importance in your lives.

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Summation - Mr. Molo

There is nothing more important than you are going to do as far as Mr. Silver is concerned than obviously decide this case for him. I mean, here is a man who has had an unblemished record, served in the Assembly for many, many years. Take a look at those grant proposals. Will you do that when you go back The Legislative Initiative Forms. See the good work there? that he has done in the Assembly.

This has been a tremendous, as you would imagine tremendous blow to a man in that public office. He has paid a tremendous price. But we have every confidence in you, we have every confidence you will sit in this God-like function and make a decision --

> Objection. MR. GOLDSTEIN:

THE COURT: Sustained.

That you will weigh the evidence carefully MR. MOLO: and that you will not be bullied or bowled over or pushed and prodded by someone's view of what the government should be, what the Assembly should look like, what Assembly members should and shouldn't do but, instead, consider the law, the law that Judge Caproni is going to instruct you on, and the realities of operating in the Assembly subject to that law.

You know, Mr. Silver is a fighter. He has fought for the people of New York for a long time and thank God he is a fighter who is taking on these prosecutors in this case. lesser person would have folded. A lesser person would have

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Summation - Mr. Molo

said, you know, all of this attention, all of this being drawn on me, I just can't take it. But Mr. Silver is a fighter. knows he is right. He knows he did not commit a crime. was no quid pro quo, he did not sell his office.

You know, the prosecutors here, the headquarters for their office is in Washington and they're in the attorney general's office.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. MOLO: The prosecution here has a burden of proof and they also have a duty and you have a duty, and if you follow the duty and you follow the law as you have been instructed, there is only one conclusion that you can come to and that is there was no quid pro quo, that Mr. Silver did not sell his office, and that in fact he is not quilty. I ask that when you go back and deliberate that you deliberate, you collaborate but do not abdicate, take your own individual responsibilities as part of this jury seriously which I know you will. When you do, there is only one conclusion you are going to come to, and that is Mr. Silver is not quilty.

Thank you for your time.

THE COURT: Thank you Mr. Molo.

Ladies and gentlemen, as I promised you, we are going to take a break now. I'm going to give you a full 10 minutes. So, those of you who need to make child care arrangements and

FBN5sil7 Summation - Mr. Molo

the like, please do that right away.

I am told that the government's rebuttal is going to be about an hour, so I assume we are going to get out of here about 6:20, more or less. So, we are going to try to keep the break right to 10 minutes so I can get you back in the courtroom at 5:20. Don't discuss the case.

(Continued on next page)

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Summation - Mr. Molo
      FBN5sil7
                (Jury not present)
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                THE COURT: Okay. 10 minutes.
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                (Recess)
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(Jury present)

THE COURT: Okay, ladies and gentlemen. I got your note about scheduling. I will give you the whole schedule as soon as the rebuttal summation is complete.

Mr. Master.

MR. MASTER: Thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your patience and understanding. I know it is a very, very long day.

THE COURT: Is your microphone on?

A JUROR: Yes, we can't hear you.

MR. MASTER: I think so. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MASTER: It has been a very long day and I appreciate your patience and understanding as you listen to all the jury addresses and get the whole story, not just as Mr. Molo was saying, one side of the story. That's important here.

Mr. Molo spent, I think, almost all of his three hours talking about the intent or lack thereof other people. Apparently, Amy Paulin really must have gotten under his skin. And he spent a lot of time talking about the intent of Rich Runes and other people. But, ladies and gentlemen, there is one person on trial here, one person alone -- Sheldon Silver. He is the person whose intent and whose conduct you are judging here at this trial as judges of the facts, not as gods, as

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Mr. Molo might make it seem.

You are judges of the facts and you are performing the same duty that every jury in every criminal trial since the dawn of the republic performs in every criminal case including every case in which juries return a guilty verdict. There is no magic formula about it, there is nothing special about it. Your job is to assess the facts impartially without fear or favor and to return a verdict that is consistent with the facts and the law. And I am confident, the government is confident, that you will do that.

So, again, you heard the defense just spend several hours talking about the intent of other people, talking about people who didn't testify at this trial but who, as Mr. Molo acknowledged at the very end of that litany, were equally available to both sides to testify.

Why did he do that? He didn't want you to focus on the people who did testify at this trial and the evidence that did come in at this trial which shows, compellingly, that the defendant is guilty of the charges against him in the indictment.

Mr. Molo made it seem in his summation as if everything that happened here was somehow legitimate, as if the state's founding fathers from the 1700s on would have wanted what happened here, would have approved of what happened here. But again, ask yourself, if this was all on the up and up, if

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Rebuttal - Mr. Master

this was all above board, if this is all what the founding fathers would have wanted then why hide the truth from absolutely everyone? Why lie about it? Why hide the truth from your own state employees who are carrying out the directive to send money to Dr. Taub?

If you believe that it is so important to reveal conflicts of interest, that disclosure is the key, why deliberately fail to disclose again and again?

Again, you heard examples in the main summation and the purpose of this rebuttal summation not to go through all of that again. You have a full trial record to review. You heard both parties' summations, I'm just going to have a chance to respond a few of the defense's arguments, not all of them, especially in view of the late hour. But, again, just a couple of examples here of Sheldon Silver's deception.

Again, you remember hearing about how he got all of that money by spending several hours each week on Friday mornings reviewing cases and deciding which ones have merit.

That's, Mr. Coccaro, slide 2.

Why did he say that? Why did he say that? And remember -- Mr. Coccaro, move on to the next slide?

Remember how he told Brian Meara, he was asked, Mr. Meara was asked, his friend of 42 years was asked: What kind of cases did he say at Weitz & Luxenberg? **"** O "A Accidents and medical malpractice.

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Rebuttal - Mr. Master

- "0 What other cases did he say he brought to the firm? I don't remember any others. " A
 - "Q When, if ever, did he tell you he was bringing asbestos cases to the firm?

"A Never."

No equivocation or hair splitting here. Mr. Molo tried in his main summation to say, well, he didn't actually represent them, he just brought them in, he didn't actually work on the cases so therefore what he told other people, what he told the press was hypothetically technically true. Again, you're the judges of the facts. You can look at the full picture. See if he actually disclosed what he was up to with the real estate scheme and the asbestos scheme.

You heard those recordings. They were not recording -- they were brief recordings but you also heard from his spokesman for four years. It wasn't just a one-minute interaction, it was a four-year relationship in which the defendant passed the same information to Michael Whyland that he said on all of those recordings. So, this was a deliberate and calculated effort by Sheldon Silver to divert attention, divert suspicion. This was not a one-minute slip up. It was consistent, it was calculated, and it was designed so that people did not know how much money he was getting from Dr. Taub so that they would not know at all -- at all -- that he was getting hundreds of thousands of dollars from real estate firms

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Rebuttal - Mr. Master

that appeared before him on a regular and specific basis.

Why could no one know that Dr. Taub was sending cases to him at the same time they would know what he was doing for Dr. Taub using his official state position? And again, why could no one know that he was getting hundreds of thousands of dollars from real estate developers with all this business before him?

Ladies and gentlemen, again, you know why he lied. You know it is because he was committing crimes, he was violating his duty to provide faithful, disinterested and honest services to the public. There were two secret schemes, there were two quid pro quo schemes. And he didn't want to get caught.

And Mr. Molo said something else that, again, you will have a chance to evaluate when you review the law, when you hear the judge's instructions on the law. It is not actually the case that his statements to the public and his statements that he put out there in his disclosure forms are not relevant, are not proof of any crime. In fact --

MR. MOLO: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. MASTER: In fact, you will see one of the very first elements of the honest services fraud charge deals with a possession, such as Sheldon Silver's duty to be honest -- to be honest -- with the public and not to deceive the public.

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Ladies and gentlemen, he violated that duty for very, very specific reasons -- 4 million reasons.

The defense had absolutely no credible explanation for why Sheldon Silver lied again and again, year after year, systematically about these two critical issues, these two schemes that were the subject of the testimony at this trial.

Again, at the end of the day you heard the evidence, I'm not going to go through Mr. Goldstein's main summation again but you heard the evidence demonstrating that Sheldon Silver on the one hand got millions of dollars worth of referral fees and dozens of patient leads from Dr. Taub at his specific request -- and I will go through that in a minute -and again, in exchange he took specific and official actions as the opportunities arose and they arose again and again and again to send taxpayer money to Dr. Taub and to provide other benefits, specific benefits, to Dr. Taub and his family. And again, you heard that on the one hand real estate developers sent millions of dollars of business to Jay Goldberg at Sheldon Silver's specific request using his official authority. exchange, Sheldon Silver took specific official actions that benefited Jay Goldberg and real estate developers as the opportunities arose.

So, just to recap, there is overwhelming proof that Sheldon Silver got millions of dollars, more outside income than any other member of the Assembly even while he served as FBN5sil7

Rebuttal - Mr. Master

its Speaker. There is overwhelming proof that Sheldon Silver took official actions benefiting these people. Again, Mr. Molo didn't even address that, did not touch that. There is no doubt that he took official actions benefiting Dr. Taub that were elaborated on in the government's main summation and there is overwhelming proof and undisputed proof that he in fact took actions that benefited Glenwood Management approving financing, approving legislation that Glenwood was happy with.

Again, there is overwhelming proof that he did these things for these people at the same time that he was getting paid by them. At the very same time. And it was not out of coincidence. There was overwhelming proof that it was not a coincidence, it was not for a good cause, and it was not for some other totally innocent reason. And, in fact, I think Mr. Molo made a stunning concession — a stunning concession in his main summation. He in fact conceded that it was in part for the money. He tried to justify it by saying, well, that's how the legislature works, it is impossible to avoid a conflict. That's not accurate. That's not what the law says. You will look at the legal instructions but he said,

MR. MOLO: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. MOLO: I didn't say that that way.

MR. MASTER: Well, your recollection controls, just

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like it controls with respect to the evidence.

In any event, your common sense tells you, and the specific evidence that you heard in this case tells you that in doing these things Sheldon Silver was motivated by money, and in taking the official actions that benefited Dr. Taub he was motivated by money, and taking the actions with respect to these real estate developers he was motivated by money.

Now, again, I don't have time to address all of these arguments and all of the attacks on others that the prosecution, Amy Paulin, others that were set forth in the defense's summation so I'm just going to rush through or go through a few of them.

Let's talk about the non-prosecution agreement. That was such a focus of Mr. Molo's presentation, Dr. Taub's non-prosecution agreement.

Again, the defense made a big show about a couple of changes in some language between the draft non-prosecution agreement and the final version and again, like many of Mr. Molo's arguments, it is a distraction and it is not consistent with the evidence. Again, it is your job to review all of the evidence, not just the direct, not just the cross-examination or the redirect, but the exhibits that are introduced at trial.

Mr. Molo suggested in his main summation that Dr. Taub stood up to the government, he refused to sign that draft

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Rebuttal - Mr. Master

non-prosecution and the government was trying to put words in his mouth. That's absolutely untrue. That's absolutely untrue.

Mr. Coccaro, can you pull up slide 25?

This is what Dr. Taub actually said on the witness stand. Mr. Molo tried to get him to say that he stood up to the government and stopped something in action but he actually said: "I don't recall the prosecutors asking me to say anything."

No one put words in his mouth. No one made him do anything. He made his own decisions and he signed that non-prosecution agreement that you saw at trial.

And with respect to the draft agreement, he specifically said that he did not -- did not -- reject the earlier version that was the subject again of so much of Mr. Molo's argument he stated: "In drafting this agreement, I relied on discussions with my attorney. I'm not sure exactly what transpired."

Again, that was Mr. Molo trying to get him to say what he is arguing was said here but, again, Dr. Taub refused to say it. He said I actually don't know why this was changed and it is not because I refused to say it. I actually have no idea.

And another example, Mr. Molo suggests that Dr. Taub is standing up to the government and refused to say that these cases came in at Sheldon Silver's request. Well, again, look

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at the testimony at trial. That's going to be your job as you evaluate the evidence. Transcript page 269, this was a question that was asked of Dr. Taub.

"Q At some point after that initial encounter with Sheldon Silver did you come to learn that Sheldon Silver wanted you to send him mesothelioma cases?"

MR. MOLO: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. MASTER:

"A Yes.

"Q Was that a specific request made to you?

"A Yes."

So, the testimony at trial supports exactly what the government stated in its main summation which is that right after Dr. Taub asked Sheldon Silver to support research, within a few days -- okay -- within a few days Sheldon Silver made it known to Dr. Taub specifically that he wanted cases -- very specifically that he wanted cases. And Dr. Taub got the message and Dr. Taub began sending cases immediately thereafter. That's when Sheldon Silver dangled the research money.

Second, just take a look at the final agreement.

Again, it is in evidence. Look at the one that Dr. Taub did sign.

And, again, that's just slide 24, Mr. Coccaro.

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This, itself, is which Mr. Molo is saying was Dr. Taub's accurate and fulsome statement of what he did and what he admitted to. It specifically says that he intended -he was building a relationship through which he could, and did, make requests of and receive benefits from Sheldon Silver in his capacity as Speaker of the Assembly including requests for and receipt of state funding for his research and other benefits for himself and his family.

So, he admitted that in the non-prosecution agreement.

Mr. Molo cited again to these snippets of conversations or questions where Dr. Taub said, well, I didn't -- I didn't actually give the cases just for a proclamation, I didn't give it just for a job for my son, I didn't give it just for a job for my daughter but, again -- and there was no explicit agreement. If you remember that very careful question that Mr. Molo asked.

Well, first of all, there is no agreement that is required at all. You will see that in the jury instructions. But, in any event, there certainly was an understanding between Sheldon Silver and Dr. Taub about these cases, about how the cases would come to him and -- I'm sorry, about how Dr. Taub had asked for things and Sheldon Silver would ask for things in return.

> If you wouldn't mind just going slide 23, Mr. Coccaro? He specifically said "if I would ask him to do

That was a pattern."

il7 Rebuttal - Mr. Master

something" -- that's Dr. Taub -- "he would ask for something in return."

Quid pro quo. That's what Dr. Taub stated on the witness stand under oath. And again he was asked:

"Q What was it about your relationship with Sheldon Silver that made you think that he would ask you for referrals if you asked for his help with this event?

"A I had asked -- at the beginning of our relationship, at the very beginning, I asked if he would convince his company to send -- to donate funds to MARF and he asked for referrals.

When Dr. Taub would ask for official action or official benefits Sheldon Silver would demand referrals and ask for referrals. And you heard about that again and again at this trial. Again, your job is to figure out the intent and to assess the intent of Sheldon Silver in doing that. That's your job as judges of the facts here. Again, why does Sheldon Silver do that? Why does he not bring opportunity to Weitz & Luxenberg? Why does he keep it for himself? Why does he hide the fact from Weitz & Luxenberg that he is doing all of these things for Dr. Taub? Why does he do all these things? And again, for the reasons that the government stated in its main summation there is only one answer that's consistent with all of the other evidence in this case, Dr. Taub's testimony and the rest of the testimony, and that is that Sheldon Silver

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did so in exchange -- he did those official acts in exchange for those extremely valuable referrals.

More on this issue of intent. You heard, again, the defense spending almost all of its summation talking about others' intent. But, again, here is what the law is. I expect Judge Caproni will instruct you that the intent, and this is a quote -- the intent of the party giving the thing of value may be different from the intent of the party receiving it. government only has to prove that Mr. Silver, not the bribe giver, understood that as a result of the bribe or kickback he was expected to exercise influence or make decisions for the benefit of the payor and at the time the bribe or kickback was accepted that he intended to do so as specific opportunities arose.

So, again, the only thing you need to decide here is Sheldon Silver's intent and ultimately you do not need to find that anyone else who testified at this trial was corrupt to find that Sheldon Silver, again a powerful politician, made millions of dollars off of these charged schemes was corrupt.

So, you don't need to find beyond a reasonable doubt that Dr. Taub is guilty of bribing Sheldon Silver to find that Sheldon Silver intended to get mesothelioma cases, the most valuable cases there are -- you heard that at this trial -- and millions of dollars in referral fees by trading his official position and official action for the things he knew Dr. Taub

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was so desperate for.

Again, in any event as you heard in the government's main summation, it is not a surprise that Sheldon Silver kept people in the dark including people he used to accomplish his That is how he operated. The charged schemes were his idea, he came up with it, he orchestrated it and he executed it and he lied to people about it.

And, again, you need to find that Sheldon Silver in doing this was motivated only in part by the money, by the prospect of financial gain in taking these official actions. And you know the answer is that he was.

So, the defendant really can't be saying because he used a combination of his power and deception to trick real estate developers into hiring Jay Goldberg that he can avoid being accountable for his crimes even if the developers didn't know that Sheldon Silver was getting a cut at least initially; they certainly knew they were sending Jay Goldberg business because Sheldon Silver wanted them to do it. And Sheldon Silver certainly knew he was getting a cut and he knew what he was doing. It is not a defense to the charges in this case. At the end of the day, in any event, Dr. Taub knew, Jay Goldberg knew, and Glenwood knew that the defendant was getting paid.

Now, Mr. Molo spent time in his summation arguing this was all about goodwill but, again, that argument is also

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Rebuttal - Mr. Master

nonsense and it does not help Sheldon Silver at all.

First of all, what is goodwill? It is when someone gives a gift to a politician because they want that politician to like them and have good feelings about them. That's not what this case is about.

Dr. Taub and Glenwood did not just want goodwill from Sheldon Silver. They didn't just need goodwill. They wanted and needed specific official actions from the powerful Speaker of the Assembly. Dr. Taub didn't just want Sheldon Silver to like him or to be his friend, he wanted taxpayer money, he wanted things for his family, he wanted to get a job for his son, he wanted to get a job for his daughter.

Real estate developers certainly weren't hoping that Sheldon Silver liked them. They wanted specific laws passed that didn't hurt their ability to raise rents, they wanted tax breaks, and they wanted a billion dollars in bonds and Sheldon Silver understood that, clearly. He knew that because he was the one who was receiving these requests. He absolutely knew that they were asking --

MR. MOLO: Objection. There is no evidence of that.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. MASTER: Those are the facts, ladies and gentlemen. You can evaluate yourself when you look at the record but the evidence shows that Sheldon Silver knew exactly what these developers and what Dr. Taub wanted.

Silver.

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And second, Sheldon Silver was not just passively receiving these gifts from Dr. Taub and from Glenwood. He was demanding specific things from them, business worth millions of dollars, and you just saw it in that slide that we showed you,

Sheldon Silver would demand something in return.

And you heard that the request for cases, the initial request came specifically -- specifically -- from Sheldon

it was a pattern. When Dr. Taub would ask him to do something,

MR. MOLO: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. MASTER: So, for this goodwill argument to work you would need to believe that Sheldon Silver thought that when he, himself, was hitting these people up for millions of dollars in business, he somehow believed that they were going along just because the only thing that these people wanted was his goodwill. And it is absurd. It is just absurd.

Remember hearing from Mr. Runes, for example, about how discovering that the defendant was secretly sharing in Glenwood's fees was like learning that they were holding a tiger by the tail. You remember hearing that and that was the reference in the government's initial summation.

Now, the defendant is the tiger in that story. was testimony throughout the trial about how he was one of the most powerful people in the State and he could destroy

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Glenwood's business. He could do serious harm to Glenwood's business if he chose to, if he was angry, if the tail was let ao.

Now, you know, ladies and gentlemen, is it nice to develop a relationship with a tiger? Is it nice to get goodwill from a tiger? Absolutely. Absolutely. But what do you really want from a tiger? You don't -- you don't want to get eaten by the tiger and Sheldon Silver had the ability to seriously hurt them, to seriously hurt their business, and he imposed that on them. He is the one who hit them up for business, he is the one who said everything is okay, let's get this signed. You will see in the testimony he didn't give them an option to opt out or to leave. He didn't say totally up to you. He said he wanted it done, he is the powerful Speaker of the Assembly. He didn't give them an option and they got the They agreed to hold on to the tiger's tail and enter into this secret agreement that was kept secret from the members of the Assembly, from the staff, from everyone -- from everyone -- so that Sheldon Silver could keep getting paid.

The same is true with Dr. Taub. You heard testimony about the specific things -- the very specific things that Sheldon Silver did for Dr. Taub and those were each in response to specific requests for official action from Dr. Taub.

So, this goodwill argument does not make any sense. And, in any event, Sheldon Silver is the only one on trial, as asked them for the business?

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we said, and it ultimately is his intent that matters. ladies and gentlemen, how could Sheldon Silver think that this is all about goodwill and relationships, especially when he is the person who hit them up for the business, he is the one who

Again, another analogy for you, it is like when the school yard bully takes everyone's lunch money, gets caught, and says, well, I just wanted to give everyone the opportunity to build goodwill with me, to build a relationship with me. doesn't make any sense. This argument makes no sense, especially in the context of Sheldon Silver being the one who made these demands, who made the asks and who got these people to send him valuable cases and legal business. It is not supported by the facts of this case.

Now, you also heard testimony -- I know that we are running on in time but you also heard arguments about the review, all the review that supposedly was done of these grants that were sent to Dr. Taub.

Again, you have to use your common sense on this one because this effort to distract you makes no sense. Again, the unrebutted testimony at trial shows that Sheldon Silver was the sole decider about who got grants from HCRA. You heard that there was no public disclosure, zero public disclosure of his decisions and he was the sole decider. You also heard that he was the sole decider to grant \$500,000 in taxpayer money

Rebuttal - Mr. Master

controlled by the Assembly to Dr. Taub and once that decision was made that paperwork was processed.

Again, you remember how Dr. Taub said that compared to regular research grants? It is not that it was inherently corrupt, it was just that there was no review, there was no oversight, there was no competition. Dr. Taub got the grant because Sheldon Silver said he would get the grant.

Mr. Coccaro, if you could just go to slide 27?

Again, Dr. Taub told you that the process is the opposite -- the opposite of what he expected with government grants which is first you filled out the paperwork and then you got the grant. Here he was told he got the grant because Sheldon Silver, at his say-so, gave the grant, and then the paperwork that was the focus of the defense summation was created.

Dennis Whalen from the Department of Health said, he was asked:

- "Q What role did the Department of Health have related to the HCRA Assembly pool grants?
- "A We were -- I guess you could say we were the banker and the bookkeeper.
- "Q What ability did the Department of Health have to reject a request?
- 24 | "A We had none."

Again, Sheldon Silver decided in his sole discretion

Rebuttal - Mr. Master

at the same time that he is getting all of these referrals worth millions of dollars from Dr. Taub, that Dr. Taub would get that research money knowing that Dr. Taub would send cases to people who supported his research, knowing that Sheldon Silver had made a specific request for those cases -- part of that pattern that you heard about at this trial.

So, again, let's think about the review that followed. You saw these slides of these entities.

Mr. Coccaro, if you wouldn't mind going to slide 28?

All that paperwork. Where in that paperwork does it show the disclosure -- the disclosure of the relationship, the conflict of interest?

MR. MOLO: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. MASTER: You can look for it. All of that, that big pile of paperwork that the defense introduced at this trial, look for the disclosures about what the real nature was of the relationship between Sheldon Silver and Dr. Taub. When you look you won't find anything. And when you look at all the statements and all of the testimony no one knew the full truth. No one knew the full truth.

MR. MOLO: Your Honor, I object. There is no suggestion in the record that there was some sort of disclosure in any of these documents that is required. This is the same thing as throughout the trial.

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THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. MASTER: And, Mr. Coccaro, just go to slide 29, the next slide?

Again, what kind of review did all of these entities perform when they didn't know that Sheldon Silver was specifically benefiting financially from his relationship with Dr. Taub at the same time -- at the same time -- that he is dispensing taxpayer money to Dr. Taub?

You heard from Whalen: The New York State Department of Health had no idea. Certainly Victor Franco and Steve August at the Assembly, they were kept in the dark by Sheldon Silver. You didn't hear it from anyone at the Attorney General's office who knew or had a clue. Those disclosure and accountability form that ended up being created, they were not in existence at the time. And Columbia University Medical Center, they of course didn't know what was going on and when they found out about this scheme they said, whoa, that is totally inconsistent with how we do business and, as Mr. Molo said in summation, they tried to fire Dr. Taub when they learned the truth.

So, the idea that this was some fulsome review that made sure that everything was vetted that this relationship.

MR. MOLO: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled. Don't interrupt, please.

MR. MASTER: That this review was what made everything

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legitimate, it is completely false. It is not the story.

Again, the relationship, this guid pro guo relationship was secret. It was kept hidden from all of these organizations so how is it possible that they could have approved of all of this, vetted all of this? What kind of review can an agency or entity perform when they don't have the full truth, they don't have the full story? Again, it is a distraction.

Now, on this outside income issue, again, the defense tried to make a lot of the fact that New York has a part-time legislature. There is no doubt about that. Again, it is not a defense to the charges here. New York, of course, allows a legislator to earn outside income for outside work. However, when you earn outside income in exchange for official action it's a bribe, it's not a defense to the charge to say, well, I'm not per se prohibited from getting outside income. If you get outside income in exchange for official action it's illegal.

The defense had spoken in its opening about a legislator who is a farmer and another who is a pharmacist, that the farmer actually grows the crops and the pharmacist actually dispenses drugs. This defendant used his official position to dispense taxpayer money. He used his official position to dispense power, his authority. And what he got paid for you know from the evidence you heard at this trial,

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was the use of his official position. And when he did that it doesn't matter that he is a part-time legislator. When he did that it was a bribe, it was not legitimate outside income.

Now, you also heard this discussion about September 11th and this is really stunning. You heard them go on about how the September 11th tragedy somehow justified what happened here and somehow explained what --

MR. MOLO: Objection. That is not --

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. MASTER: Yes, your Honor.

-- well, somehow explains the timing of what happened here. Now, that is not consistent with the evidence. That is not consistent at all.

Remember what happened before the grant ever got funded. When the defendant first spoke with Dr. Taub and about Dr. Taub's interest in funding research, they had barely met and they certainly never discussed Dr. Taub's research or any links between 9/11 and mesothelioma. And so, what is the next thing they discussed? What is the next thing they discussed? What is the next thing they discussed? What they discussed was Sheldon Silver's desire, his specific ask for cases, the most valuable cases that there are.

So, Sheldon Silver essentially asked Dr. Taub for money before he even extended the opportunity to apply for state funding. And you know from your common sense and from all the other evidence in this case that that is what prompted

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Sheldon Silver to dangle the grant opportunity in front of Dr. Taub, the millions of dollars that he got for himself, not the money for research.

Then again, after Dr. Taub submitted those research request letters Sheldon Silver did not rush to fund it, he waited until he had gotten over a dozen cases from Dr. Taub and got a first referral fee check worth more than his salary -you saw that in the initial summation -- before he funded the grant in 2005. If this was research he was so passionate about, he certainly could have funded it a lot earlier.

And you also heard that Sheldon Silver never talked to Dr. Taub about the research before it got funded. And so what did 9/11 have to do with Sheldon Silver's interest in Dr. Taub and his research? The evidence does not support that it had nothing to do with it. Anything.

Second, let's look at what happened when the grant actually got funded.

Is there any evidence that the defendant funded the research because of 9/11? You heard about Steve August, he was the one who added the reference to September 11 to the grant summary. He was the one. And he told you -- and that's page 982 at the transcript, that Sheldon Silver never told him that this had anything to do with 9/11.

Once the grant was awarded do you see any evidence that Sheldon Silver ever disclosed to the public that he ever

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supported this grant? Again, he is interested in addressing these issues in his community. He never publicized it, he never had Dr. Taub do anything with it with the public. In fact, the evidence proved the opposite, that these grants were sponsored by him in secret and there was no public disclosure of the grant.

Was there ever any evidence that the defendant actually asked about the grant or discussed the grant?

Again, Mr. Coccaro, if you can pull up slide 30 there?

This was shown on the main summation but, again,

11 Dr. Taub was asks:

> "Q How often, if ever, did Sheldon Silver invite you to explain the extent to which you were doing outreach or education to people exposed to asbestos in the 9/11 attacks? "A He did not."

He did not. He did not express any interest in this issue that supposedly caused him to stop it. So, let's look at why the grants ended, let's look at the timing about that.

Mr. Coccaro, if you could pull up slide 7?

Sheldon Silver never told Dr. Taub that the 9/11 issue was the reason why he was stopping the grant, the alleged failure to comply with the terms of the grant. What he says is: I can't do this anymore.

That's my recollection. That's my recollection.

"I can't do this anymore." He never said anything

Rebuttal - Mr. Master

about Mount Sinai, never said that the reason for stopping the grant was because he couldn't -- because he was not performing under the grant. He wasn't performing the outreach and education.

"A I don't remember that being discussed."

Again, you heard him at this trial about the real reasons, the real reasons why these grants stopped. The disclosure and accountable forms — that's slide 11,

Mr. Coccaro — that would have required disclosure of this relationship of this, of Sheldon Silver's financial interest and the financial benefits he was getting from Dr. Taub.

You heard about the Times Union lawsuit, and again,
Mr. Molo was painting Sheldon Silver as a champion of
disclosure. This was a lawsuit where the Assembly actually
fought disclosure and lost and as a result of that was required
to post information about the grants and about their sponsors.
That post-dated the second grant that went to Dr. Taub.

You heard about the Budget Reform Act and that was a piece of legislation, as Mr. Molo himself was describing, would have required greater disclosure. And you also heard about and this is Mr. Coccaro, slide 14 -- you heard about increased review by the Assembly. All of that was timed right after this grant, this second grant was issued.

And so, when Sheldon Silver said I can't do this anymore never mentioning 9/11, never mentioning failure to

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comply with the grant your common sense tells you why. You It is because there was never disclosure of this know whv. relationship, never disclosure of the grant, zero public disclosure, and he didn't want the truth to come out.

I know that the time is running short and you have been extremely, extremely patient. Don't think that just because I don't address a specific argument that there is any merit to it. Again, you are going to be the ones who are judging the facts just like every jury has in every criminal case. I am confident that you are going to do that consistent with the law. You have been very attentive and notwithstanding Mr. Molo's attacks on the prosecution. We are proud of your service, we thank you for your service, and we know you have an important duty to perform as citizens of this state and as people who are judging the facts and who are deciders of the It is an important case for Sheldon Silver but it is also an important case for the public. The public has a right to honest services from its politicians and from its leaders in particular.

The founding fathers of this nation founded the nation on a core principle, that this nation shall be governed by the people and for the people. You might have learned that in school. I am sure you have heard it before. But, ladies and gentlemen, what you heard at the trial was that the defendant, with respect to these schemes, he governed using a different

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It wasn't by the people or for the people. It was by Sheldon Silver for Sheldon Silver he exercised his official position, he exercised his power as the Speaker of the Assembly, the enormous power that was given to him, that was entrusted to him. He used it to dispense money to people who were paying him. He used it to dispense benefits to people who were paying him in quid pro quo relationship. He used that power and that money to line his pockets. He took his prime proceeds and invested it in exclusive accounts with guaranteed returns and he split the note to hide some of his ill-gotten gains from the public.

Ladies and gentlemen, the founding fathers also had another principle: No public official, no matter how powerful -- and Sheldon Silver was extremely powerful -- is above the law. That duty of honest services that you heard about, it applies full-time, even to a part-time legislature.

Sheldon Silver was absolutely prohibited from trading his official position and official power for private gain no matter how he got it or when he got it. So, if you find that he was motivated in part by the money in engaging in all those official acts that you heard about at this trial, he is guilty. And you know that because he did it in secret for years. kept these secrets for years. He was able to delay the day in which he would be held to account for his crimes but thanks to the investigation that you heard about at this trial, thanks to FBN5sil7

the evidence and the witnesses you saw at this trial, it has been exposed. It has been laid bare. It is time to return the verdict, the only verdict that is supported by the law, by the evidence, and by your common sense: That Sheldon Silver is guilty as charged.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Master.

Okay. You have now heard all of the lawyers' arguments. The only things that are left is I'm going to charge you on the law tomorrow morning and then the case will be in your hands for deliberation.

So, our schedule for tomorrow is I need you here again at 9:15. The goal will be to start promptly at 9:30. You will get charged and then I want you to work at least until 5:30 tomorrow. I can't work too much past 5:30 because I have a commitment. On Wednesday I promised you that you would get to leave at noon. If the jury wants to stay beyond noon, let me know. This is on the Wednesday before Thanksgiving. But, if you don't want to say beyond noon I promised you many days ago that you could leave at noon so I will stand by that. If there is not a verdict by then you will come back on Monday at 9:15 to start.

The two alternate jurors, you have to be here tomorrow as well. I will tell you at the end after I have charged the jury the next steps for you.

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But, for now, as every night when you leave me, I tell you don't read about the case, don't talk about the case, don't read about any other corruption cases that are going on.

Have a very nice evening. We are going to start tomorrow morning, again, 9:15 in your regular jury room on the fourth floor where your swipe cards work. Okay?

See you tomorrow morning. Have a very nice evening. (Continued on next page)

1 (Jury not present) THE COURT: Okay. So, from now on we are going to go 2 3 back upstairs in the small cramped courtroom, so please be 4 there at 9:15. You have gotten the final charge. We will 5 charge the jury tomorrow morning. 6 My plan is to allow the two alternates to leave. I'm 7 going to require them to check in daily but I'm not going to keep them here locked up. 8 9 Do the parties want to be heard on that? 10 MS. COHEN: That's fine with the government as long as 11 you instruct them, as I am sure your Honor will, that they are 12 not to talk about the case, read about the case, or discuss the 13 case. 14 THE COURT: Mr. Molo? 15 MR. MOLO: That's fine, your Honor. THE COURT: Anything further from the parties? All 16 17 I will see you all tomorrow morning at not later than riaht. 18 9:15. 19 MR. MASTER: Thank you, your Honor. 20 MS. COHEN: Thank you, your Honor. (Adjourned to 9:15 a.m., November 24, 2015.) 21 22 DEFENDANT EXHIBITS 23 Exhibit No. Received 24 S-8 and S-925

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